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The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS-95

In this issue:
Food Distribution Programs
Changes in Consumption of
Cereal Breakfast Foods

AMS

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 15, 1961

SUMMARY

Civilian demand for food in 1961 is expected to be at the high level of recent years. Consumers will probably spend about the same proportion of their income for food this year as last. Food supplies in the next few months will be a little less plentiful than a year earlier, but somewhat more abundant in the second half of 1961. For the year as a whole, civilians will likely have as much food per person as in recent years. Retail food prices this year are not expected to average greatly different from 1960.

Meat consumption per person this year is expected to be at the 1960 high level. The rate for beef probably will be close to last year's near-record high and little change also is likely for veal. Small reductions are expected for pork and lamb and mutton. Chicken and turkey meat consumption may be at a record rate, but that for eggs is likely to be at last year's reduced rate. Consumption of dairy products per person may be about the same as in 1960.

Civilian per capita consumption of food from crops will be about as large this year as last. Among the more important changes expected are the small increases for fresh deciduous fruits, frozen vegetables, and potatoes. There will be some reduction for fresh and processed citrus. Margarine consumption per person will probably be up a little further this year. Little change from 1960 is expected for the other major foods from crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has expanded the number and variety of foods to be made available to needy persons and families through direct distribution programs. Canned pork and gravy, dried egg solids, dry edible pea beans, peanut butter, and

(Continued on page 3)

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1952-59 and estimates for 1960, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 Preliminary 1/	1960 as a percentage of 1935-39:	1960 as a percentage of 1959
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 2/	73	104	108	108	112	117	112	120	123	126	173	102
Food grains 3/	54	98	98	92	81	90	78	109	103	110	204	107
Vegetables 4/	88	93	95	95	97	101	100	100	100	101	115	101
Fruit and nuts 5/	89	99	98	99	103	105	103	103	108	105	118	97
Sugar crops	106	93	105	117	107	107	122	120	133	129	122	97
Total food crops 6/	74	95	96	93	91	96	91	105	103	106	143	103
Meat animals	73	106	108	112	119	125	120	118	126	128	175	102
Poultry and eggs	63	117	118	124	122	134	137	144	149	149	237	100
Dairy products	88	100	104	106	107	110	111	110	110	111	126	101
Total food livestock 7/	75	107	109	112	116	123	121	121	126	128	171	102
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	104	106	108	110	116	113	117	120	122	163	102
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	113	100

1/ Estimates for 1960 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of February 1961. 2/ Food and nonfood items. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-60 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year												
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.8	7.2	-2.0	100.0	64.6	1.1	26.1	91.8	7.6	9/	.6	.6
1960 10/	96.1	6.7	-2.8	100.0	65.3	1.1	24.6	91.0	8.5	---	.5	.5
Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49												
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	115.2	8.8	-2.5	121.5	78.5	1.3	31.7	111.5	9.2	---	.8	.8
1960 10/	118.8	8.3	-3.5	123.6	80.7	1.3	30.5	112.5	10.5	---	.6	.6

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary.

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	1
Retail Food Prices	3
Commodity Reviews	5
Food Distribution Programs	17
Changes in Consumption of Cereal Breakfast Foods	18
Recent Articles, Speeches and Reports Pertaining to Food Consumption Data and Analyses	21
Index to Special Articles Appearing in the National Food Situation During 1960	22
List of Tables	25

Continued from cover page -

lard are being purchased to supplement supplies distributed from Government-owned surpluses. In addition, pilot food stamp projects will be established in six areas where there is chronic unemployment. Under these projects, stamp recipients will be able to obtain their food at retail stores.

The per capita food consumption index in 1960 was about the same as in 1959 and 3 percent higher than the 1947-49 average. Civilians had a little more meat on the average last year because of the increase for beef. Pork consumption was somewhat smaller than in 1959. Increases also occurred for veal, lamb and mutton, and chicken meat. Among the major dairy items, only cheese consumption was up on a per capita basis. Somewhat more margarine, processed fruits, fresh and frozen vegetables, melons, and potatoes were used on the average than in 1959, but fewer eggs and less lard, fresh fruits, and sweetpotatoes.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail prices of food used at home have risen in the past several months due mainly to advances for pork, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables. In December, prices averaged more than 3 percent above a year earlier, and were record high for the month. The rise in recent months, when food prices usually decline, reflects both a high level of consumer demand for food and supplies of some items a little less plentiful than a year earlier. Demand for food is expected to continue high in 1961. The supply of food will again be large this year. Retail food prices for 1961 as a whole are expected to average around the levels of a year earlier.

Last year, retail food prices averaged less than 1 percent higher than in 1959. The increase was relatively much less than occurred in prices of nonfood goods and services consumers bought. Food prices in 1960 were lower in the first quarter than a year earlier, but higher in every subsequent month.

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and forecasts for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 preliminary 2/	Forecast for 1961 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	152.0	160.1	161.7	160	125	108	99
Beef	55.6	65.6	80.5	81.6	85.0	85	153	130	100
Veal	8.1	9.7	6.7	5.7	6.1	6.1	75	63	100
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.4	65	92	96
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	60.7	68.3	66.0	64.5	114	94	98
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.5	3/	---	---	---
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	349	347	330	328	109	85	99
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.3	28.8	29.1	30	224	160	103
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	309	206	113
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	26.1	25.6	25.0	24.8	78	84	99
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	47.0	47.7	47.5	47.9	121	104	101
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	154	123	102
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.0	77	65	94
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	343	341	338	335	102	93	99
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	17.8	18.7	18.4	18.3	185	98	99
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	46.1	45.9	45.8	45.9	101	108	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.8	46	74	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	331	171	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	9.7	9.0	8.0	8.0	73	65	100
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	107	131	100
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	11.0	10.6	11.3	11.3	174	155	100
Cooking and salad oils 6/	3/	3/	3/	9.7	9.7	9.7	---	---	100
Other edible	3/	3/	3/	.9	1.6	1.6	---	---	100
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	97.8	101.5	98.6	3/	---	---	---
Citrus	49.2	54.8	30.9	33.9	33.8	32.3	66	59	96
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	22.5	21.9	20.3	3/	---	---	---
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.4	45.7	44.5	3/	---	---	---
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.7	22.0	23.4	3/	---	---	---
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.7	11.2	12.7	3/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	7.9	8.8	9.0	3/	---	---	---
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 7/	140.2	147.8	129.0	125.6	128.4	3/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	102.1	100.4	101.8	3/	---	---	---
Melons	27.0	27.4	26.9	25.2	26.6	3/	---	---	---
Canned	30.1	39.2	44.7	44.8	44.4	3/	---	---	---
Frozen	8/.4	2.9	8.1	8.9	9.1	3/	---	---	---
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	99	101	103	3/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	6.7	7.1	6.1	3/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	3/	---	---	---
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.2	.3	.4	3/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.1	97.7	97.7	98	101	103	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	32	57	100
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.2	132	103	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	137	88	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	113	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 9/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	63	100
Wheat: Flour 10/	160	137	120	119	117	116	73	85	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	82	84	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.7	98	116	98
Beverages									
Coffee 11/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	115	88	101
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	100	107	102
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	3/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1, year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 7/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 8/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 9/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 10/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 11/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

Demand for food was strong, but supplies of some items were a little less plentiful than a year earlier. There was a slight rise in marketing margins in 1960.

Among the major food groups, reductions from 1959 occurred in the prices of meats, fats and oils, and beverages. Prices for fats and oils averaged the lowest since 1945. Increases occurred for all other major foods. The advance for eggs was particularly sharp, but egg prices were the lowest in many years during most of 1959.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Meat consumption per capita in 1960 was a little larger than in 1959. This was the second consecutive annual increase. If production expectations materialize, supplies will be adequate to permit civilians to have almost as much meat per person this year as last. Retail prices of meat probably will average close to those of last year.

Supplies of meat were record large in 1960. Production totaled 28.3 billion pounds, 3 percent more than in 1959 and slightly above the 1956 record quantity of 28.1 billion pounds. Although pork output was down somewhat last year, the reduction was offset by increases for the other major classes of meat. Net imports of meat were well below the 1959 high level because of expanded domestic output of processing grades of beef and restrictions on imports of boneless, salted beef from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. The domestic demand for meat in 1960 remained at a high level. Civilians consumed an estimated 162 pounds of meat per person, 1.6 pounds more than in the preceding year. Retail meat prices averaged a little below those in 1959, due largely to lower pork prices early in the year.

Beef and veal production each was 8 percent higher than the respective totals in 1959. For beef, this was due to the increased number of cattle slaughtered; slaughter weights averaged slightly lower. More of both fed and non-fed cattle were slaughtered in 1960, but the gain was relatively greater for the non-fed cattle, which tend to be lighter in weight. For veal, higher output reflected increased marketing of calves at slightly heavier weights. Producers apparently retained fewer calves for herd expansion or further feeding.

Per capita civilian consumption of beef in 1960 is estimated at 85.0 pounds, a near-record and above the 81.6 pounds of 1959. The increase in veal consumption was relatively greater -- from 5.7 pounds per person in 1959 to 6.1 pounds. However, the veal consumption rate in 1959 was the lowest of record.

Somewhat less pork was available last year than in 1959. Production, at 11.7 billion pounds, was down by 3 percent. The decline was concentrated in the second half of 1960, reflecting the considerable reduction in the size of the spring pig crop. During the first half of 1960, output was moderately

above a year earlier mainly because the fall pig crop was a little larger in 1959 than in 1958. Last year, civilians consumed an average of 66.0 pounds of pork per person -- almost 2.3 pounds below the 1959 rate. The decline in retail pork prices continued into 1960, but was reversed early in the year. Beginning in July, prices remained above the year earlier-level.

Lamb and mutton were in somewhat heavier supply in 1960 than a year earlier. Output was up around 3 percent because of the larger number slaughtered. Consumption of lamb and mutton was 4.6 pounds per person, slightly larger than in 1959.

Prospects are for more meat in 1961 than last year, due to a likely further gain in beef and veal production. The increase, however, will be a little under population growth, so civilians are likely to have almost as much meat per person as in 1960. Imports probably will continue to decline as domestic output of processing grades of meat increases. Retail meat prices may average close to those of 1960.

The prospective increase in beef and veal output this year reflects largely the gain in cattle numbers during the last 3 years. Slaughter of both cattle and calves is expected to show cyclical increases in 1961 and in the next few years. Barring drought and other conditions unfavorable to cattle production, which would encourage heavy marketings of cattle off grass, the increase in beef output is expected to come from both fed and non-fed cattle. The number of cattle and calves on feed was 6 percent greater this January 1 than last, and the volume of feeding is likely to continue high this year. Fed cattle are the major source of the upper grades of beef. If the rate of herd expansion eases, slaughter of grass fat cattle and cows also will continue to expand, increasing supplies of the grades of beef used mainly for processing.

Beef consumption in 1961 may be at last year's near-record rate of 85 pounds per person. Little change in veal consumption also is in prospect. Retail prices of beef and veal are expected to average close to those of 1960.

Almost as much pork will be available this year as last, with the increase in the last half of 1961 not quite offsetting the reduction in the first half. This output level and pattern are indicated by the upturn in hog production which occurred after a decline lasting only a year. The 1960 fall pig crop, which will be marketed into early summer, was down 3 percent from the year earlier. A 5 percent larger spring pig crop this year than last is indicated by breeding intentions of hog raisers as of December 1. Hogs from the spring crop are marketed mostly during the second half of the year.

Civilian consumption of pork in 1961 is expected to be about 1½ pounds under last year's 66 pounds per capita. It is expected to be fairly uniform in the first 3 quarters of 1961, somewhat below the year-earlier level. A significant increase is likely for the last quarter, when pork supplies will be much larger than in the same part of 1960 and retail prices probably somewhat lower.

Lamb and mutton output is expected to be slightly higher than in 1960, but the gain will not equal the increase in the civilian population. Accordingly, per capita consumption of this class of meat may be somewhat lower this year than last.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has started to purchase canned pork and gravy for distribution to needy persons. As of February 14, over 16.5 million pounds had been acquired. Last fall and early winter the Department purchased 46.4 million pounds of frozen ground beef, 33.2 million pounds of canned beef and gravy, and 42 thousand pounds of frozen ground lamb for the National School Lunch Program.

Fishery Products 1/

Civilians consumed somewhat less fishery products per person last year than in 1959. Prospects are that the rate for the next few months will continue no higher than a year earlier. Retail prices of these foods averaged about the same as in 1959, with the level lower in early 1960 and higher during the remainder of the year as supplies became relatively less plentiful than a year earlier.

The catch of food fish and shellfish in 1960 was slightly higher than in 1959. The increase in landings of species used mainly in the canned form was almost offset by reductions for those marketed as fresh or frozen products. The pack of canned tuna was record large and output increases over 1959 also occurred for mackerel, salmon, and Maine sardines. However, the packs of the last 2 items each were very low in 1959. Imports of fresh and processed fishery products in 1960 were well below those of a year earlier because of reduced supplies in countries which are important exporters.

Supplies of edible fishery products into early spring are expected to remain somewhat below those of a year earlier. Stocks of the processed items were a little lower at the beginning of this year than last, and the commercial catch of fish and shellfish will remain seasonally low for the next month or so. Imports of fishery products may be no larger than in early 1960. Retail prices of fishery products into early spring are expected to continue noticeably above a year earlier.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Poultry and Eggs

Civilian consumption of eggs in 1961 is expected to be close to last year's per capita rate of 330 eggs, and that of both chicken and turkey may advance to new record highs. Retail egg prices will likely average well above those of 1960 during the next month or two, but thereafter may be below 1960. Prices may be somewhat lower than last year for poultry meat for the year as a whole.

Supplies of eggs are expected to remain somewhat smaller than a year earlier until mid-summer. The reduction will likely be felt only partly in supplies available for immediate consumption. The reduction will be largely in the volume stored as shell or frozen eggs.

Reduced output during the first half of this year will be due both to the smaller number of layers in the national flock than a year earlier and the smaller-than-usual increase in the rate of lay per bird. The latter reflects the higher proportion of older birds in the flock this year than last and, during the first part of 1961, the effect of extreme cold weather.

The expansion of the flock, now under way, points to a larger output of eggs this fall than last. This will be due both to greater numbers and to the likely higher rate of lay from the younger birds.

In early February the Department of Agriculture started to purchase dried egg solids for distribution to needy persons through the direct distribution program. As of February 15, 2.6 million pounds had been purchased.

Chicken meat production this year is expected to be well above that in 1960. Broiler production, which accounts for about four fifths of our annual chicken meat supply, is now moderately larger than a year earlier. The gain in output will widen after mid-1961 if the expected expansion of the broiler breeder flock is followed by proportionate numbers of broilers produced. Supplies of chicken meat this year will include more from birds marketed from egg-laying flocks -- those which have finished laying and, to a lesser extent, by-product cockerels. These marketings are seasonally heaviest in the fall.

Civilian consumption of chicken meat this year is expected to average about 30 pounds per person. This would be 1 pound more than in 1960 and the highest of record.

Farmers intend to raise 20 percent more turkeys this year than last. In 1960 they raised 82 million birds. While these intentions may be altered as the season progresses, marketings through June will be up from a year earlier by an even greater percentage. Hatchings for January-June slaughter are likely to be more than a third above corresponding hatchings the year before.

Per capita consumption of turkey meat in 1961 is expected to be about 6.8 pounds, a new record. Last year and in 1959 average consumption was 6.0 pounds.

Dairy Products

Dairy products are expected to be more plentiful this year than last. Carryover stocks were somewhat greater this January 1 and production will be up some from 1960. Civilian consumption of these food products will likely total a little higher than last year, though on a per capita basis it may be no larger. The retail price of milk and manufactured products in early 1961 has averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. During the remainder of this year, retail prices will be influenced largely by the level of price supports to be announced for the marketing year beginning April 1.

Milk production this year is likely to increase more rapidly than in 1960. Last year's upturn, following a three-year decline, was associated with somewhat lower prices for beef cattle relative to milk prices, large supplies of low-priced feed, and highly favorable milk-feed price relationships. The effects of these factors were reflected in a pronounced slowing of the downtrend in milk cow numbers, which has occured in every year since 1944 except 1953. Given the usual year-to-year rise in output per cow, milk production will register a further increase.

Civilian per capita consumption of dairy products (fluid milk equivalent) has trended downward during the postwar years despite a strong and persistent uptrend in consumer incomes. The decline has been concentrated in a few of the major dairy products--particularly butter. It is not expected that this trend will be reversed in 1961.

The pattern of consumption of most dairy products in 1960 followed the trend of recent years. The rates were noticeably lower than in 1959 for butter, evaporated milk and fluid cream, and higher for cheese. Ice cream consumption declined to 18.4 pounds per capita in 1960 from the record high of 18.7 pounds of the previous year, but the rate for fluid whole milk was about maintained.

An important part of the increase in cheese consumption per capita in 1960 reflected the effects of continued improvements in merchandising over the past few years. Compared with 5 years ago, a larger variety of cheeses is now available at retail stores throughout the country. The products are attractively packaged at different weights suitable for home use. Increased consumption last year occurred for the cheese which moved through commercial outlets. Domestic distribution of cheese by the Department of Agriculture was the smallest in many years because of reduced surplus stocks.

There was a better balance between the supply and commercial demand for dairy products (fat solids basis) in 1960 than in any other year since 1952. On a solids-not-fat basis, however, the supply has continued to exceed the commercial demand by 6 to 8 percent at the price support level. Principally as a result of the downtrend for butter and fluid cream, civilian per capita use of milk fat has been declining. The effect of this has been offset by a decline in per capita supplies of milkfat.

Milk production per capita has been down in recent years, accompanied by a downtrend in its average fat content. Just the opposite has been the situation for solids-not-fat, with both per capita consumption and supplies trending upward. Direct use of nonfat dry milk has been increasing, and more solids-not-fat is being used to enrich fluid milk products and to make cottage cheese and, more recently, dietetic preparations. Supplies of solids-not-fat have kept ahead of the commercial demand since there has been an increase in the proportion of milk produced on farms marketed as whole milk and a decrease in the share marketed as farm-separated cream.

Distribution of dairy products by the CCC to eligible domestic programs in 1960 was the lowest (in terms of whole milk equivalent) since 1953. Distribution through these outlets are expected to increase this year.

Food Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils during the remainder of the 1960-61 marketing year, which ends next September 30, will be somewhat less than the year-earlier record level. Civilian disappearance is expected to total a little larger, though on per capita basis it will be near last year's rate. Retail prices of food fats and oils products will likely average a little higher this spring and summer than last.

Production of edible fats and oils in the months ahead is expected to be a little smaller than in the same part of 1960. Some increase will occur for butter if the expected rise in milk production over last year materializes. The crush of vegetable oils may be about the same as a year earlier. However, lard production will likely remain lower at least until midyear since hog slaughter is expected to remain smaller than a year ago until the 1961 spring crop starts moving to market in volume. With production down a little, domestic use a little larger, and exports continuing at a peak level, the carryover next September 30 is likely to be somewhat smaller than on the same date in 1960.

Exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) this marketing year may total about the same as the 1959-60 record out-movement of 3.9 billion pounds. More edible oils are expected to move out this marketing year and about the same tonnage of soybeans, but less lard. Increased exports of edible oils under P. L. 480, ICA and foreign donations programs are expected to be enough to offset any possible decline in sales for dollars.

Civilian use of food fats and oils in 1961 probably will not differ much from the 45.8 pound (fat content) rate of last year. Margarine use per person may be up some this year, but little change is expected for the other items.

The USDA on February 6 announced a resumption in the lard purchase program. Lard will again be made available to needy families and to school lunch programs. About 4.6 million pounds of lard has been purchased so far.

Total supplies of food fats and oils in calendar 1960 were a shade higher than in 1959 and a record. More of all items except lard was available. Civilian consumption averaged 45.8 pounds (fat content) per person, 0.1 pounds under the previous year's rate. Increases for margarine and "other edible fats and oils" did not quite offset the reductions for butter and direct lard.

Retail prices for most food fats and oils in calendar 1960 dropped to the lowest level of the past decade. Compared with 1959, lard prices declined 5 percent; margarine, 4 percent; shortening, 7 percent; salad dressing, 4 percent; and butter, less than 1 percent. Retail prices of these food fats probably will average slightly higher in 1961 than in 1960, reflecting a higher level of primary prices of the basic food fats and oils in general.

Fruits

Fresh and processed fruits will be a little less plentiful this winter and spring than last, when supplies were heavy. Somewhat more fresh citrus and canned deciduous fruits will be available than a year earlier, and about as much frozen deciduous fruits. However, reduced supplies of the other major fruits and fruit products are indicated. Retail prices for most fresh and processed fruits probably will average somewhat higher than in the first half of 1960.

There will be somewhat more citrus fruit through spring this year than last. Only part of the increase will likely be available for consumption in fresh form since the strong demand for processing, especially for oranges, is expected to continue. Civilian consumption of fresh citrus may be close to that in the 1959-60 season, when it averaged about 34 pounds.

The larger supplies this January-June than last are a result of delayed marketings of the 1960-61 Florida citrus crop. The delay was due to poor sizing and slow maturity of fruit caused by the dry weather, which occurred after the hurricane in September. Florida oranges and grapefruit make up most of the increase in citrus supplies at this time. However, the gain for oranges is expected to be used up by late winter when the harvests of the early- and mid-season crops in that State are completed. The Florida Valencia orange crop, which is picked mainly during the spring, is moderately smaller than the year-earlier large crop. These Valencias are popular for processing because of the color, flavor and relatively high percentage of solids of the juice, and the demand for them by processors is strong this season too.

This year's California Navel orange crop, which is marketed mainly in winter and spring, was considerably smaller than the below-average one of last season. The outlook is for a little larger California Valencia crop than the light 1959-60 output. These oranges are harvested and marketed--mostly for fresh use--from late spring into the fall.

Noticeably less of the domestically produced fresh deciduous fruits will be available at least until late spring, when supplies from the early 1961 harvests start moving to market. Until then, cold-storage stocks of apples, pears, and grapes comprise available supplies. Holdings of fresh apples, by far the major item, were moderately smaller this February 1 than last, and those of grapes were down somewhat. Moderately more pears were in storage. Supplies will be supplemented, as usual, by heavy imports of bananas and relatively small quantities of other deciduous fruits. In most months of 1960, banana imports were somewhat above those of a year earlier.

Total supplies of canned fruit during the remainder of the current marketing year are moderately larger than in the same part of 1960. The increase is indicated by reports on packers' stocks as of January 1. Among the various important canned items, larger holdings than a year earlier were reported for apricots, applesauce, peaches, and fruit cocktail. There were reductions for apples, sour cherries, purple plums and grapefruit sections. Production of canned apples and applesauce was still under way at the beginning of the year. These supplies will be augmented by substantial receipts of canned pineapple from Hawaii. Total supplies of canned fruits are indicated to be large enough to permit civilians to continue to consume these products at least at the 1960 rate of over 23 pounds per capita.

Somewhat more frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) are available for consumption this winter and spring than last. This is indicated by the somewhat larger stocks in cold storage this February 1 than a year earlier. Among the leading items, holdings of frozen strawberries and cherries were down some this year, but those of peaches were much larger. Production of frozen fruit and berries (excluding juices) probably was a little larger in 1960 than in 1959, mainly because of the substantial increases in output of cherries and peaches. The pack of strawberries was moderately smaller. Civilian consumption of frozen fruit and berries last year averaged 3.4 pounds per capita, about the same as the 1959 rate.

Both canned and frozen citrus juices are expected to be in lighter supply and generally higher priced than a year earlier until next fall, when the current marketing season ends. Because of the slow start in processing of the citrus crops in Florida, the major producing area, output of frozen concentrated orange juice to February 4 was moderately smaller than in the same part of the 1959-60 season, and that of canned single-strength orange and grapefruit juices was much smaller. Processing of citrus is still under way and will continue seasonally heavy until late spring. In 1960, civilians had 5.6 pounds of frozen concentrated citrus juices and 4.4 pounds of canned single-strength citrus juices, in each case somewhat above corresponding use in 1959.

Remaining supplies of dried fruit are somewhat smaller than those of a year earlier, due to the smaller output of both prunes and raisins in 1960. Considerably more old-pack fruit was carried over into the current marketing year last September than on the same date in 1959, but this was largely offset by heavier exports in late summer and fall 1960. Civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits may be the same as in the 1959-60 season, when it averaged 3.2 pounds.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh vegetables probably will be a little smaller this winter than last, but the distribution among individual items may be in better balance. Significantly more frozen vegetables are available than a year ago, but moderately less of the canned. Potatoes will be in moderately larger supply through early spring this year than last and there will be about as many dry beans, but substantially fewer sweetpotatoes and dry peas are available. Retail prices of potatoes in the next few months may be a little lower than those of a year earlier and some fresh vegetables also are likely to average lower, but a higher level is indicated for most processed vegetables and a substantially higher one for sweetpotatoes.

Production of vegetables for fresh market sale this winter is expected to be down 5 percent from a year ago but 5 percent above the 1950-59 winter-season average. Supplies of tender type and the hardier vegetables may be in better balance than last winter. Barring severe weather damage to tender crops in Florida, which were hard hit in the winter of 1960, there will be much larger output this winter of snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, egg plant and green peppers. Broccoli also is up. On the other hand, prospective supplies of artichokes, beets, carrots, celery and escarole are materially less than the year-earlier heavy ones, and cabbage and lettuce are down moderately. Fewer dry onions will be available, at least until the early-spring crop is marketed in volume.

Current indications are that large supplies of tomatoes, peppers, and mixed vegetables are available for import from west Mexico during the next few months. However, receipts will depend largely on the timing of harvest and the level of prices in this country. Cuba has also been an important source for fresh vegetables during the winter and early spring. However, because of the political situation, no information is available on probable imports from Cuba.

Materially more of the frozen but moderately less of the canned vegetables are available for use into mid-1961 than a year earlier, according to available data on stocks. Among the canned items, there are substantially more sauerkraut, tomato catsup and chili sauce, and pumpkin and squash, and slightly more asparagus. Stocks of sweet corn and green peas are substantially smaller, and tomatoes and cucumber pickles slightly to moderately smaller. Among major frozen vegetables, only holdings of green peas and mixed carrots and peas are down. Per capita civilian consumption of processed vegetables is expected to average the same to slightly higher this January-June as last.

At least until mid spring, potatoes will be moderately more plentiful than in the same part of 1960. Stocks were 7 percent larger this February 1 than last, and the winter crop was substantially above last year's relatively small one. Civilians are expected to consume as many potatoes per person in the next few months as they did a year earlier. Retail potato prices are likely to average a little lower in the current period.

Reflecting the small crop in 1960, sweetpotatoes will continue in substantially smaller supply and much higher priced than a year earlier during the next 2 to 3 months. Civilian consumption of sweetpotatoes per person this January-June will likely be at the lowest annual rate of record.

About as many dry edible beans are available as a year earlier, with both colored and white types being in generally ample supply. Domestic use of dry beans through mid-1961 will likely be about the same as a year earlier, but exports are likely to be down somewhat. Retail prices of colored beans probably will average lower than in the first half of 1960, when supplies were relatively tight, but those of white beans as a group may average about the same.

As of mid-February, the Department of Agriculture purchased 10.4 million pounds of dry edible pea beans for distribution to needy people through the direct distribution program.

Supplies of dry field peas are down about a fifth from a year ago. However, they are adequate for domestic needs and the anticipated lighter export demand.

Last year, civilians consumed a little more fresh vegetables and melons per capita than in 1959. Among the important vegetables, increased use of cabbage, lettuce, and onions a little more than offset reductions for celery, corn, and tomatoes. Among the melons, the increase was in watermelons. Retail prices of fresh vegetables from winter through summer 1960 averaged a little higher than in the same part of 1959, but were substantially lower in the fall.

Per capita consumption of processed vegetables in 1960 was down only slightly from the preceding year. Civilians used slightly less canned vegetables per person (44 pounds) than in 1959, but slightly more frozen vegetables (excluding potato products).

Civilians had almost 110 pounds of potatoes (fresh and processed, fresh equivalent) last year, slightly more than in 1959. The increase reflected an expansion in the use of the processed products. Consumption of processed potato products has been on the uptrend in recent years. Potato prices averaged considerably higher in 1960 than in 1959.

Largely because of the small crop in 1960, consumption of sweetpotatoes per person was sharply lower than in 1959. The reduction from 1959 was heavier after midyear when the current crop moved into marketing channels. Retail prices of sweetpotatoes averaged about the same in 1960 as a year earlier, with the level below those of 1959 in the first half of the year and higher in the second half.

Per capita consumption of both dry edible beans and dry field peas was down slightly from 1959. Exports of these items in 1960 were substantially below the year earlier-high level.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian consumption of cereal foods in 1961 is expected to be close to last year's per capita rate. Retail prices of these food products are expected to average a little higher than in 1960 because of likely further increases in marketing charges. Last year, consumers in cities paid around 2 percent more for cereal and bakery products than they did in 1959, according to data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Supplies of food grains during the remainder of the 1960-61 marketing year will remain far in excess of anticipated domestic needs and exports. Stocks totaled larger this January 1 than last, with those of wheat and corn record large, and those of barley and rice somewhat lower.

Domestic use of wheat in calendar 1960 totaled 569 million bushels, 9 percent less than in 1959. The decline was due to greatly reduced use of wheat for feed. Civilian consumption of wheat in food products was up slightly in total, though on a per capita basis it was down 2 pounds from the 166-pound grain-equivalent rate of 1959. Except for 1958, per capita consumption of wheat in food products declined in every year since 1945. Exports of wheat and wheat products in 1960 amounted to 602 million bushels (grain equivalent), compared with 444 million a year earlier and the 1954-58 average of 377 million bushels.

Given average growing conditions, another large crop of wheat is in prospect for 1961. It may be moderately smaller than last year's, though well above average. Conditions as of December 1 pointed to a winter wheat crop of 1,034 million bushels. If farmers seed the same acreage to spring wheat as they did in 1960 and yields equal the average of the last 3 years, a spring wheat crop of 240 million bushels would be produced this year. A total wheat crop of around 1,275 million bushels would undoubtedly be in excess of prospective domestic needs and exports, resulting in a still larger carryover on July 1, 1962.

Civilian food use of rye per capita was the same in 1960 as a year earlier. Last year's rye crop was 32.1 million bushels, 44 percent above the small crop in 1959 and 18 percent above the 1954-58 average. Supplies will likely continue to exceed domestic use and exports during the next several months, and carryover stocks next July 1 may be as much as a third larger than the 10.5 million bushels carried over a year earlier.

A moderately smaller rye crop may be produced this year than in 1960. Around 4.2 million acres were sown last fall to rye for all purposes. This almost equalled comparable acreage sown a year earlier. Condition of the crop was slightly better last December 1 than on the same date in 1959. If the proportion of the seeded acreage harvested equals the average of recent years, output may be as much as 10 percent smaller this year than last.

Consumption of rice for food in the United States in 1960-61 is expected to be around 5.7 pounds per capita (milled basis), compared with 5.8 pounds in the preceding marketing year and the 5.4 pound average for the recent 10-year period.

The domestic supply of rice in the present marketing year beginning August 1, 1960, at 67.0 million cwt. (rough basis), is 4 percent less than a year earlier and 8 percent less than the 1954-58 average. A reduction in carry-in stocks more than offset a slight increase in production. A further reduction in stocks is expected for this year, since exports are expected to continue at about the 1959-60 high level. A reduction in the carryout July 31, 1961 would be the fifth one since the record on July 31, 1956. The retail price of milled rice this marketing year has been running slightly lower than in the same part of the 1959-60 season.

Stocks of corn on January 1 were up 7 percent from a year earlier and record large. Holdings of oats also were larger than on January 1, 1960, while those of barley were down by 3 percent. The big stocks of corn reflect the record crop of over 4.3 billion bushels harvested last year and the record carryover on October 1. The oat supply for 1960-61 was practically the same as in 1959-60, but reduced consumption during July-December left larger stocks on hand January 1. Barley supplies are 5 percent lower this marketing season than last because of the smaller old-crop carryover last summer.

Per capita consumption of all corn food products in 1960 was equivalent to 46 pounds of corn, about the same as in 1959. Consumption per capita of corn sirup in 1960 was 3 percent above 1959, but that of corn sugar was down slightly. Over a number of years per capita consumption of corn sugar, sirup, hominy grits, and prepared breakfast cereals has trended upward, while that of cornmeal has declined. Average consumption of oat cereal products also has increased in recent years.

Total stocks of all feed grains on January 1 were 8 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest on record for that date. Big feed grain stocks this year provide ample feed for livestock and poultry production in 1961. Feed prices are unusually low in relation to prices of hogs, cattle, dairy products and eggs, which will encourage increased production of livestock food products during the coming year.

Sugar

Deliveries of sugar for consumption in continental United States in 1960 totaled 9,257,000 tons, raw value, an increase of less than 1 percent over 1959. U. S. civilians consumed about 98 pounds of refined sugar per capita in each year, a rate expected to be maintained in 1961.

Retail sugar prices rose rapidly during the third quarter of 1960, a time when uncertainty over sugar supplies was widespread, but were steady at the peak of 11.9 cents per pound (in 5-pound units) during the final quarter of 1960. However, wholesale prices of sugar have shown some weakness during the last few months. This may be reflected later in retail sugar prices. For 1960 as a whole, the average price per pound of sugar (in 5-pound bags) was almost the same as in 1959.

Sugar requirements for 1961 were determined to be 10,000,000 tons. With the Sugar Act scheduled to expire at the end of March, only a first-quarter allocation of 2,500,000 tons could be made to the several supply areas and

countries, in the form of quotas and non-quota purchase allocations (the latter term is used to designate the replacement of Cuban sugar, in accordance with the President's determination that no Cuban sugar is to be admitted for consumption.) Initial sugar requirements for 1960 were 9,400,000 tons; they were raised to 10,400,000 tons in July and August following the cut in Cuba's quota. World supplies are ample to meet our requirements for foreign sugar in 1961.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS 1/

In compliance with Executive Order No. 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has taken action to provide, in cooperation with State and local welfare agencies, a greater variety and quantity of food to needy families.

The first step involved measures to improve and supplement the diets of about 4 million persons in 42 States directly receiving surplus foods as of the beginning of this year.

In December, needy persons were receiving flour, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, rice, lard and dried eggs. In January, butter was added to the list of commodities made available but supplies of dried eggs were largely exhausted.

Subsequent to the issuance of Executive Order No. 1, it was announced that the Department would purchase canned pork and gravy, dry edible pea beans and peanut butter. It was also announced that additional quantities of dried eggs and lard would be purchased. This represents an important addition of essential nutrients being made available to needy persons. Distribution of these commodities and of butter is expected to begin within a few weeks. There is necessarily a lag between the announcement of intent to purchase and the actual distribution of commodities, pending receipt and acceptance of bids, processing, packaging and shipment to the States and within-State movement of commodities.

As of mid-February, the Department had purchased 16.6 million pounds of canned pork and gravy, 2.6 million pounds of dried egg solids, 10.4 million pounds of dry edible pea beans, 8.0 million pounds of peanut butter, and 4.6 million pounds of lard.

The second step -- currently under way -- is the development of pilot food stamp programs to be initiated in six areas of maximum chronic unemployment. This program represents another approach to improving the diets of low-income families in this country. Under a food stamp program, the recipients purchase their food requirements through commercial channels in participating retail stores. There will be one pilot food stamp operation in each of the following: West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Southern Illinois, Eastern Kentucky, Northern Minnesota and in the Detroit area.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Food Distribution Division, AMS

CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS 1/

Total consumption of cereal breakfast foods by U. S. civilians increased since 1939, according to indications based on processors' shipments data from the Censuses of Manufactures. 2/ The rise, however, was less than population growth. Hence, per capita consumption of these products was somewhat lower in 1958 than before World War II. Average use of ready-to-eat cereal breakfast foods was up by more than a third from prewar, but there was a little more than offsetting decline for the products which require cooking before eating.

The growth in importance of the ready-to-eat breakfast cereals as breakfast foods is due to a number of factors, important among which is convenience in use. In recent years, uses other than as a breakfast food have been developed for these cereal products.

In terms of grain, cereal breakfast products are an important food use of the grains we grow. However, this varies by type of grain. For oats, breakfast cereals represent practically the only food use. For wheat, the most important food use is flour; for corn, corn sirup; for rice, milled rice.

Consumption Increase for Cold Cereals Exceeded by Decrease for Hot Cereals 3/

Civilian per capita consumption of cereal breakfast foods declined by 2 percent from 1939 to 1958. Those of cold cereals increased -- both in pounds and relative importance; there was a reduction for hot cereals. In 1939 consumption of cold cereals totaled 4.4 pounds; by 1958 the rate had increased by 36 percent to 6.0 pounds. (See table 4.) Before the war, cold cereals accounted for 45 percent of the total cereal breakfast foods consumed; in 1958 the proportion was 63 percent. Over the same period, use of hot cereals declined from 5.3 pounds per person to 3.5 pounds -- a drop of almost 35 percent.

The reduction over the past two decades in consumption of hot cereals is related in large part to increased use of cold cereals. The latter have the advantage of convenience in use, much more sales promotion by the industry, the large variety available in most retail food stores and public eating places, and the various sized containers in which they are available. The smallest size package of cold cereal contains a single serving. In addition to use as a breakfast food, other food uses have been developed for cold cereals. Some appear to be popular as between-meal snacks, particularly those which are sugar coated or sweetened, or otherwise flavored; some can be used as a "breading" for foods which are to be fried.

1/ Written by William R. Askew, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS. 2/ Civilian consumption is estimated: "Shipments and interplant transfers" of breakfast cereal foods producers (as reported in the Census of Manufactures), plus imports, minus exports. No adjustment was made for the relatively small purchases by military agencies or for stock changes, data for which are incomplete or lacking. 1958 is the last year for which data on shipments and interplant transfers are available. 3/ The words "cold cereals" refer to ready-to-eat cereal breakfast foods, and "hot cereals" to those which require cooking before eating.

Table 4.--Apparent domestic disappearance of cereal breakfast foods, by grain and type of product, selected years

Grain and type of product	Total disappearance				Per capita disappearance			
	1939	1947	1954	1958	1939	1947	1954	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Corn 1/								
Ready-to-serve	---	195,130	272,435	308,433	---	1.3	1.7	1.8
Wheat 1/								
Ready-to-serve	298,913	304,566	330,269	344,066	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
To-be-cooked	152,405	156,486	139,634	128,040	1.2	1.1	.9	.7
Oats 2/								
To-be-cooked	---	415,345	410,812	454,672	---	2.9	2.5	2.6
Other and mixed grains								
Ready-to-serve	---	199,155	320,025	390,206	---	1.4	2.0	2.2
To-be-cooked	---	3/103,304	61,769	4/ 35,000	---	.7	.4	.2
Total, all products 5/	1,264,131	1,373,986	1,534,944	1,660,417	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5
Ready-to-serve	6/573,073	698,851	922,729	1,042,705	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.0
To-be-cooked	6/691,058	675,135	612,215	617,712	5.3	4.7	3.8	3.5

1/ Adjusted for exports.

2/ Adjusted for imports and exports. Ready-to-serve included with "other and mixed grains."

3/ Includes 2,809,000 pounds of corn cereal requiring cooking.

4/ Estimate based on assumed continuation of 1947-54 trend.

5/ Total of items shown.

6/ Figure reported by Census adjusted for imports and exports.

Consumption Trends Within the Hot Cereals Group

Only limited detailed data are available on products within the hot cereal and cold cereal groups. Within the former group, oat products -- mostly oatmeal and rolled oats -- are the most important. Of the total hot cereals consumed by civilians in 1947, 4/ the oats products -- at 2.9 pounds per capita -- accounted for over 60 percent. Consumption of these oat cereals declined relatively less (by 10 percent) than did those of all hot cereals combined (over 25 percent). Accordingly, in 1958 oat products to-be-cooked (at 2.6 pounds) represented almost 75 percent of estimated per capita consumption of all hot cereals.

Consumption of wheat breakfast cereals to-be-cooked was more than a third lower in 1958 than in 1947 -- 0.7 pounds per capita, down from 1.1 pounds. The decline was proportionately greater than for all hot cereals. Accordingly, consumption of these wheat products accounted for 20 percent of the corresponding hot cereals total in 1958, compared with 23 percent in 1947.

There was a very sharp reduction from 1947 to 1958 in the consumption of "other and mixed grains" breakfast cereals to-be-cooked. In 1947 civilians had 0.7 pounds per person of these foods; the estimate for 1958 is 0.2 pounds. In terms of relative importance, it declined from around 15 percent of the hot cereals group in 1947 to over 5 percent in the later year.

Consumption Trends Within the Cold Cereals Group

The postwar expansion in consumption of cold breakfast cereal foods occurred for all major items, except wheat products. The gain was greatest (over 50 percent) for "other and mixed grains" ready-to-serve cereals. Civilians consumed 2.2 pounds of these products per person in 1958, as against 1.4 pounds in 1947. The advance for the corresponding corn cereals was almost 40 percent (from 1.3 pounds in 1947 to 1.8 pounds in 1958). Aggregate consumption of ready-to-eat wheat breakfast cereals increased 13 percent from 1947 to 1958, but the gain was less than population growth. Accordingly, per capita consumption of this cereal food was 5 percent lower in 1958 -- 2.0 pounds, as against 2.1 pounds in 1947. In terms of changes in relative importance, consumption of ready-to-eat "other and mixed grains" breakfast cereals was equivalent to almost 30 percent of the corresponding group total in 1947 and 37 percent in 1958. For the ready-to-eat corn cereals, the proportion rose from 27 up to 30 percent; wheat cereals ready-to-eat declined from 44 percent of the group total in 1947 to 33 percent in 1958.

Probably the most important items of the ready-to-eat "other and mixed grains" breakfast cereals group are the products of oats and rice. A large part of the growth in consumption of this group of cereals probably reflects the apparent expansion in popularity of the ready-to-eat oat cereals.

4/ This is the first year in which Census of Manufactures reports show separate data on processors' shipments and interplant transfers of oat breakfast cereals to-be-cooked.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

The Bank-Charge-Account Plan and Retail Food Marketing, by Norman Townshend-Zellner. AMS-421, November 1960. [Reprinted from Agricultural Economics Research, October 1960. Pp. 85-104.]

"The BLS Interim Budget for a Retired Couple," by Margaret S. Stotz. Reprint No. 2345, from Monthly Labor Review, November 1960. Pp. 1141-1157. [Shows the autumn 1959 cost of a "modest but adequate" level of living for food, other major consumption groups and total living costs for a retired couple in 20 large cities.] 2/

"Dairy Marketing Research in USDA and Regions Outside the North Central," remarks by Louis F. Herrmann, Dairy Work Group, North Central Regional Extension Marketing Conference, Purdue University, November 1, 1960. 4 pp.

Developments in Dairy Marketing and Their Implications, by Anthony G. Mathis. AMS-423, October 1960. [Reprinted from the Marketing and Transportation Situation, October 1960. Pp. 18-25.]

Food Fat Consumption Trends, by George W. Kromer. AMS-425, December 1960. 15 pp. [Reprinted from The Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-201, March 1960.]

"The Future of the Dairy Industry in the Northeast," paper by Anthony S. Rojko, Dairy Seminar, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 25, 1961. 9 pp.

Geographic Distribution of Western Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, by Robert B. Reese and Earl B. Miller. Marketing Research Report No. 441, November 1960. 40 pp.

Market News, Vol. 10 of Agriculture Handbook 118, Major Statistical Series of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, How They Are Constructed and Used. September 1960. 62 pp.

"Market Potential for Superconcentrated Apple Juice," address by Philip B. Dwoskin and Margaret H. Weidenhamer, annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. December 6, 1960. 14 pp.

Marketing Costs and Margins for Livestock and Meats, by Dalton L. Wilson, Betty Sue Pence, and Victor B. Phillips. Marketing Research Report No. 418, November 1960. 65 pp.

"Methods of Evaluating the Sales Effectiveness of Agricultural Commodity Promotional Programs," paper by Peter L. Henderson, 1960 National Marketing Service Workshop, Biloxi, Mississippi, November 17, 1960. 10 pp.

Output of Factories Processing Farm Food Products in the United States, 1909-58, by William H. Waldorf. Technical Bulletin No. 1223. September 1960. 43 pp.

"The Revised City Sample for the Consumer Price Index," by Marvin Wilkerson. Reprint No. 2352, from Monthly Labor Review, October 1960. Pp. 1078-1083. [Indicates plans for collection of both expenditure and price data for revision of Consumer Price Index] 2/

"The Role of the United States Department of Agriculture in Improving Markets and Marketing Practices," paper by Victor B. Phillips, Annual Rural Life Conference and Farm Bureau Leaders' Meeting, Agricultural Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, January 23, 1961. 7 pp.

"Seasonal Demand for Beef, Pork, and Broilers," by B. F. Stanton. Agricultural Economics Research, January 1961. Pp. 1-14.

Special Promotional Programs for Apples, Their Effects on Sales of Apples and Other Fruit, by Peter L. Henderson, Sidney E. Brown, and James F. Hind. Marketing Research Report No. 446, January 1961. 31 pp.

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Reprint available from Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

INDEX TO SPECIAL ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION DURING 1960 1/

Postwar trends in food consumption:

Postwar Trends in Consumption of Dairy Products -- and Some Reasons for Them, NFS-92, May 1960.

Changes in Meat Consumption Since World War II, NFS-93, July 1960.

Postwar Trends in Vegetable Consumption, NFS-94, November 1960. (Series still in process.)

Patterns and Trends in U. S. Consumption of Processed Farm Foods, NFS-91, February 1960.

The World Food Situation, NFS-94, November 1960.

1/ This list of special articles has appeared in the first-quarter issue of the National Food Situation each year since 1956.

Table 5.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and forecasts for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 Preliminary 2/	Forecast for 1961 2/ 3/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,342	13,608	14,700	15,100	218	156	103
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,189	1,016	1,100	1,100	106	76	100
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	688	738	760	765	88	107	101
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	10,528	12,110	11,700	11,775	160	115	101
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	25,747	27,472	28,260	28,740	178	130	102
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	675	647	645	4/	---	---	---
Canned 5/	Mil.lb.	337	484	508	435	480	4/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	60	58	55	4/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,243	1,140	1,180	4/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 6/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,362	5,460	5,260	5,365	161	105	102
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,022	5,215	5,375	5,725	331	208	107
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,022	1,086	1,135	1,300	451	264	115
Dairy products										
Total milk 7/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	123.2	122.0	122.9	125	118	107	102
Cheese 8/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,399	1,382	1,475	1,550	230	134	105
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,751	2,746	2,662	2,590	116	74	97
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,154	3,350	3,363	3,400	266	123	101
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,511	1,440	1,479	1,525	69	95	103
Lard 9/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,441	2,803	2,601	2,650	163	110	102
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,573	1,611	1,695	1,750	470	209	103
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,006	2,250	2,312	2,350	154	164	102
Cooking and salad oils 10/	Mil.lb.	4/	4/	4/	1,751	1,769	1,800	---	---	102
Other edible fats and oils 11/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	7,005	8,132	8,557	8,725	404	223	102
Total fats and oils (fat content) 12/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	10,663	12,093	12,349	12,600	227	165	102
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	6,118	6,824	6,858	6,600	96	75	96
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	4,058	3,743	3,500	4/	---	---	---
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	4,186	4,248	3,910	4/	---	---	---
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,347	3,985	3,882	4/	---	---	---
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,024	2,067	2,058	4/	---	---	---
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,360	1,702	1,590	4/	---	---	---
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	601	779	710	4/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 13/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,933	24,274	25,464	4/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,780	19,877	20,641	4/	---	---	---
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,153	4,397	4,823	4/	---	---	---
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,284	7,603	7,979	4/	---	---	---
Frozen	Mil.lb.	14/77	448	1,428	1,621	1,824	4/	---	---	---
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	266	243	257	4/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	19	16	4/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans 15/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,918	1,885	1,791	4/	---	---	---
Dry field peas 15/	Mil.lb.	229	401	249	460	307	4/	---	---	---
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,815	2,822	3,075	3,300	169	160	107
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,462	1,127	1,363	1,275	168	102	94
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	32.2	21.5	31.1	4/	---	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,754	2,804	3,516	3,504	261	150	100
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,442	3,909	3,949	4/	---	---	---
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,416	1,066	1,162	4/	---	---	---
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	475	422	423	4/	---	---	---
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,827	1,591	1,773	4/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Forecasts or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1961, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Not available. 5/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 6/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 7/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. Revised for announced 1959 Census of Agriculture changes. 8/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 9/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 10/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 12/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 13/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 14/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 15/ Cleaned basis.

Table 6.- Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-58 and 1959-61 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Apr.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
May	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
June	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124
July	112	75	113	82	134	131	121	161	117	125
Aug.	110	77	114	82	134	126	121	161	116	125
Sept.	110	83	116	81	134	124	121	161	116	125
Oct.	109	81	116	80	134	124	121	162	116	126
Nov.	108	79	116	80	134	123	121	161	115	126
Dec.	107	76	117	80	134	126	121	161	115	126
1960	109	5/ 82	117	5/ 78	137	128	5/121	5/162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Annual averages computed by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and per capita food consumption	2
2	Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities	2
3	Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities	4
4	Apparent domestic disappearance of cereal breakfast foods, by grain and type of product, selected years	19
5	Production of major food commodities	23
6	Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index	24

The next issue of the
National Food Situation is scheduled
for release May 9, 1961.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

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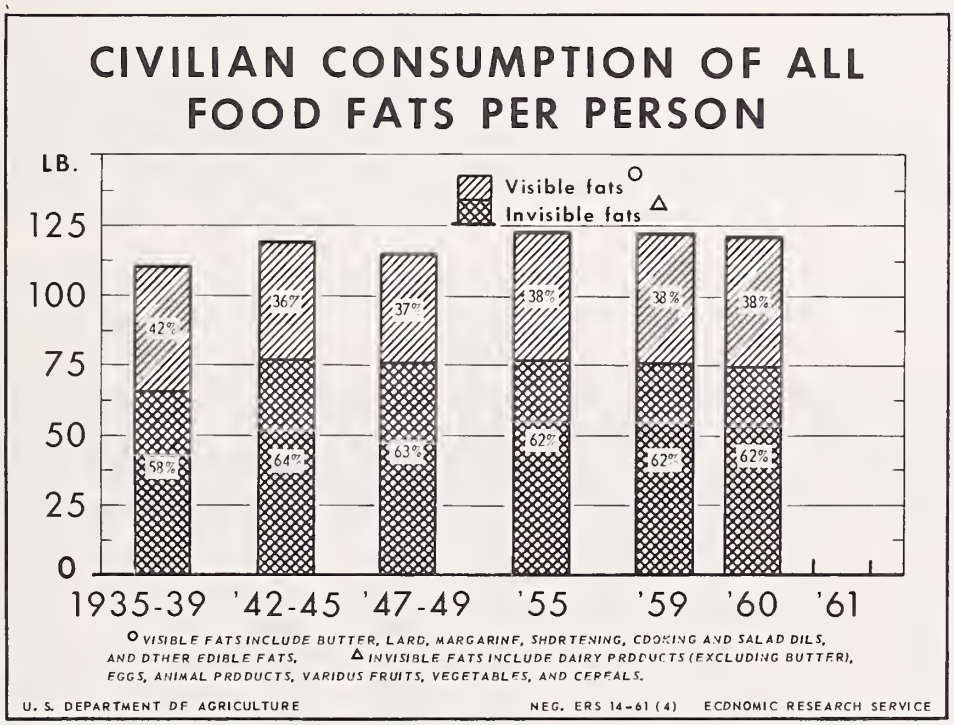
In this issue:
Postwar Changes in Consumption of Fat in Foods
The Food Stamp Plan



Quantities of all fat available for civilian consumption have fluctuated within a narrow range--between 114 and 120 pounds per person--during the postwar period. "Invisible" fats have represented from 60 to 63 percent of all the fat consumed, relatively more than before World War II. The use of "visible" fat has changed remarkably little since the late 1930's, although there have been major shifts among items.(See page 17).

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Published Quarterly by
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1953-60 and estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 Preliminary	Indications for 1961 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1960
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	108	112	117	112	120	123	126	127	174	101
Food grains 4/	54	98	92	81	90	78	109	103	110	110	204	100
Vegetables 5/	88	95	95	97	101	100	100	100	101	101	115	100
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	98	99	103	105	103	103	108	105	102	115	97
Sugar crops	106	105	117	107	107	122	120	133	129	129	122	100
Total food crops 7/	74	96	93	91	96	91	105	103	106	104	141	98
Meat animals	73	108	112	119	125	120	118	126	128	130	178	102
Poultry and eggs	63	118	124	122	134	137	144	149	149	156	248	105
Dairy products	88	104	106	107	110	111	110	110	111	113	128	102
Total food livestock 8/	75	109	112	116	123	121	121	126	128	130	173	102
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	106	108	110	116	113	117	120	122	124	165	102
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Indexes do not include revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture except those incorporated in the civilian per capita food consumption index for items indicated as revised in table 3. 2/ Indications for 1961 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of April 1, 1961. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-60 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.8	7.2	-2.0	100.0	64.6	1.1	26.1	91.8	7.6	9/	.6	.6
1960 10/	96.1	6.7	-2.8	100.0	65.3	1.1	24.6	91.0	8.5	---	.5	.5
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	115.2	8.8	-2.5	121.5	78.5	1.3	31.7	111.5	9.2	---	.8	.8
1960 10/	118.8	8.3	-3.5	123.6	80.7	1.3	30.5	112.5	10.5	---	.6	.6

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. Data do not incorporate changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary.

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 1, 1961

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Retail Food Prices	5
Commodity Reviews	5
Postwar Changes in Consumption of Fat in Food	18
The Food Stamp Plan	26
Recent Articles, Reports, and Speeches Pertaining to Food Consumption Data and Analyses	28
List of Tables	32

SUMMARY

Domestic supplies of food are expected to be about as plentiful this spring and early summer as last. Civilian demand for food will likely continue at a high level. Retail food prices, which are averaging a little above a year earlier, may show some seasonal increase in the next few months. But the gain over a year earlier is expected to narrow.

Civilians are expected to have a little less meat per person through mid-1961 than they did in the same part of 1960. The rate for beef will likely be about the same, but a reduction is in prospect for pork and the other classes of meat. Some increase is likely in per capita consumption of both chicken and turkey, but little change from a year earlier is indicated for eggs. Compared with spring and early summer 1960, more milk and dairy products probably will be available this season. But, with little change likely in the milk equivalent of per capita consumption of these products, the Department's price-support purchases of dairy products in the next few months may be up somewhat from a year earlier.

Less fresh deciduous fruits than a year earlier will be available, per person, until supplies from the 1961 harvests start moving to market around midyear. Civilians are expected to use about as much fresh citrus and most processed deciduous fruits per person this spring as last, but a little less of the processed citrus juices. The crop of fresh vegetables is indicated to be moderately smaller this spring. Civilians are expected to have about as much of the other major foods per person through early summer as they did a year earlier.

Table 3.—Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and preliminary indications for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary indications for 1961 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	3/151.5	3/159.2	3/161.3	3/159	125	107	99
Beef	55.6	65.6	3/80.5	3/81.4	3/85.2	3/85	153	130	100
Veal	8.1	9.7	3/6.7	3/5.7	3/6.2	3/6.3	78	65	102
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	3/4.1	3/4.5	3/4.6	3/4.4	65	92	96
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	3/60.2	3/67.6	3/65.3	3/63.5	112	93	97
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	97	102	101
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	4/	---	---	---
Canned 5/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	4/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	3/354	3/353	3/334	3/332	111	86	99
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.3	3/28.9	3/28.3	3/30.2	225	161	107
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.8	3/6.3	3/6.3	3/7.7	350	233	122
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	3/25.7	3/25.0	3/24.6	3/24.5	77	83	100
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	43.0	3/44.2	3/44.3	3/44.2	3/44.2	120	103	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.8	157	126	105
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.4	80	67	97
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	3/336	3/330	3/324	3/320	97	89	99
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	17.8	18.7	18.4	18.4	186	98	100
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 6/	45.4	42.4	3/45.4	3/46.4	3/45.6	3/46.1	102	109	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	3/8.3	3/7.9	3/7.6	3/7.6	45	72	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7	334	173	103
Lard	11.0	12.4	3/9.6	3/8.8	3/7.7	3/7.9	72	64	103
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	108	132	101
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.5	177	158	101
Cooking and salad oils 7/	4/	4/	4/	9.7	9.7	9.8	---	---	101
Other edible	4/	4/	4/	1.4	1.7	1.7	---	---	100
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	97.8	101.6	98.6	98	71	74	99
Citrus	49.2	54.8	30.9	33.9	33.7	31	63	57	92
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	22.5	21.9	20.3	20	65	78	99
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.4	45.8	44.6	47	79	91	105
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.7	22.0	22.9	23.4	156	124	102
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.7	11.2	12.1	12.2	313	77	101
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	7.9	8.8	9.0	9.0	1,125	281	100
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	4/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 8/	140.2	147.8	129.0	125.6	128.5	127	91	86	99
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	102.1	100.4	101.9	101	89	84	99
Melons	27.0	27.4	26.9	25.2	26.6	26	96	95	98
Canned	30.1	39.2	44.7	44.8	44.6	45	150	115	101
Frozen	9/.4	2.9	8.1	8.9	9.6	10.4	2,600	359	108
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	99	101	103	104	80	91	101
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	6.7	7.0	6.1	5.6	26	44	92
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.5	85	112	103
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.2	.5	.3	4/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.1	97.7	98.0	98	101	103	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	32	57	100
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.2	132	103	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	137	88	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	113	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 10/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	63	100
Wheat: Flour 11/	160	137	120	119	117	116	73	85	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	82	84	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.7	98	116	98
Beverages									
Coffee 12/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	114	88	101
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	100	107	107
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Revised to incorporate changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 4/ Not available. 5/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 6/ Computed from unrounded data. 7/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 8/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 9/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 10/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 11/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 12/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

The pilot Food Stamp Program is scheduled to go into effect about June 1 in 8 areas throughout the country. The program is a means by which additional food to needy individuals and families will be provided through commercial marketing channels. Participants in the program will use special stamps to purchase most of their foods from cooperating neighborhood food stores.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The BLS Consumer Price Index averaged 1½ percent higher this January-March than last, and was a record high first quarter. A large part of this increase was due to higher food prices, which were up by over 3 percent and a record high for a first quarter. The composite index of all other goods and services that consumers buy was up by 1 percent.

Retail prices for only one food group--the sugar and sweets--averaged lower than in the winter 1960. The reduction reflected lower prices for confectionery; all other items in the group were about the same or a little higher than a year earlier. Prices of beverages were about the same, and fruits and vegetables averaged close to those of January-March 1960. Eggs averaged over a fifth above those of a year earlier, which were at a postwar low for that quarter. Noteworthy, but much less dramatic, increases occurred for meats 6 percent, fats and oils close to 4 percent, cereal and bakery products 3 percent, and dairy products 2 percent.

Retail food prices will likely advance, seasonally, into early summer. However, the rate of increase may be less than a year earlier. Accordingly, the difference between second quarter average food prices, 1961 compared with 1960, may be less than it was for the first quarter. Consumer demand for food is expected to continue at a high level. Food supplies will likely be about as large as a year earlier.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

A little more meat will be available this spring and early summer than last. However, with civilian population likely to be up by a larger percentage, per capita consumption of meat is expected to average a little lower than in the same part of 1960. Almost all of the reduction will be in pork. Retail meat prices are expected to continue higher at least into early summer, but the margin over a year earlier may not be as wide as it was in January-March.

Moderately more beef will be available in the next several months, and probably during the remainder of 1961. In the near future, the increase will be in the better grades of beef, which come from fed cattle. According to reports from cattle feeders in 26 states, there were 5 percent more cattle and calves on feed this April 1 than last. As of this April, feeders planned

to market 48 percent of these animals in April-June. This would number 7 percent more than a year earlier. Slaughter of cows and other grass cattle, which are the source of medium and lower grades of beef, probably will not show much gain over a year earlier. Cattle herds expanded slowly during the current cycle and have not yet reached the size where, barring poor pasture conditions, marketings can be expected to increase greatly.

Civilians had as much beef this January-March as last. The rate is expected to be maintained at the first quarter level through April-June, which would be about the same as a year earlier. Based on supply prospects for the second half of 1961, consumption per person may be a little smaller than in the same part of last year. Accordingly, beef consumption for this year as a whole may average close to the near-record 85.2 pounds per person currently estimated for 1960.

Output of veal was slightly larger this January-March than last. It will decline seasonally at least into early summer, but total about the same as a year earlier. Reflecting the relatively tighter supply situation in prospect for this year, civilian consumption of veal in 1961 may average close to last year's near-record low of 6.2 pounds per person.

Civilian per capita consumption of pork is expected to remain lower than a year earlier, until around mid-1961. By late 1961 the rate probably will be a little higher than in the same part of 1960. For the year as a whole, civilian per capita consumption of pork is expected to average 1 to 2 pounds under last year's rate of 65.3 pounds.

Pork production during the first quarter of 1961 was 8 percent smaller than a year earlier, and is expected to decline seasonally through early summer. Smaller supplies of pork during the first half of this year were due to reduced 1960 pig crops. Beginning about mid-summer, pork supplies will be from the 1961 spring pig crop, which is expected to be about 5 to 7 percent larger than a year earlier.

Lamb and mutton may be relatively less plentiful during the remainder of the year than it has been thus far, and in somewhat smaller supply than in the same part of 1960. Accordingly, civilian consumption of this class of meat may be a little lower this spring and early summer than last, and for the year as a whole total almost $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per capita. This rate would be close to last year's. Production in the first quarter of 1961 was 11 percent greater than a year earlier, reflecting a relatively heavier-than-usual slaughter of lambs. Unless producers plan to reduce the size of their flocks, slaughter of sheep and lambs in the months ahead should be somewhat smaller than a year earlier.

Imports of meats during the next several months are likely to be close to current levels. Thus far this year, receipts have totaled a little less than in the same part of 1960, with gains largely in fresh and frozen beef a

little more than offset by the reduction for canned meats. Fresh and frozen meat imports are largely used to supplement domestic supplies of meats used for processing.

Retail prices probably will be relatively stable during the next few months. The difference from a year earlier may be noticeably less than it was during the first quarter because in spring and early summer 1960 the average retail price of meat advanced steadily. Meat prices averaged 6 percent higher this January-March than last.

Since February 1 the Department of Agriculture purchased 68.8 million pounds of canned pork and gravy, and 13.2 million pounds of canned chopped meat for distribution to needy individuals and families. By late February, the Department began shipping these products to appropriate authorities in the individual States. In addition to canned meat, 9.9 million pounds of frozen lamb were purchased for use by institutions participating in the Department's Direct Distribution Program.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian per capita consumption of fishery products was about the same this past winter as in winter 1960, and is expected to continue close to the year-earlier rate in the next few months. The average retail prices of fishery products was noticeably higher this January-March than last. Average prices for these foods in the next few months are expected to remain well above the year-earlier level.

Supplies of edible fish and shellfish this spring and early summer will likely be at least as large as a year earlier. Commercial landings, now on the seasonal upturn, are expected to reach a peak around midyear. During the first quarter of 1961, landings, mostly of fish and shellfish to be marketed in fresh or frozen forms, were well above those of the same part of 1960. Imports of fresh and frozen fishery products, which were noticeably higher this January-March than last, are likely to continue above the year-earlier level in the next few months, while exports may remain lower.

Stocks of food fish and shellfish are close to the low point of the year. Holdings of the frozen products were almost 7 percent higher this April 1 than last. They will increase seasonally in the months ahead. Packers' stocks of the canned products were slightly higher at the beginning of this year than on the same date in 1960. They will continue to decline seasonally until the 1961 canning season is well under way in late spring and summer.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Poultry and Eggs

Production of eggs, chickens, and turkeys will be larger in 1961 than last year, and per capita consumption will be up for poultry meat, but down slightly for eggs. The increased supplies will likely hold prices below 1960 averages. The production increases are greater for poultry meat than for eggs.

Broiler production, comprising about 80 percent of the chicken supply, was 13 percent above last year during the first 3 months of 1961. Production in the next few months -- through June -- will exceed 1960 by even higher percentages, because recent hatchery activity has been as much as a fifth to a quarter greater than corresponding 1960 hatchings or egg settings. These rates of increase considerably exceed the average production increase in 1960, when production was up 3 percent (on a head-count basis, up 4 percent by weight). The 1960 production of 1.8 billion broilers provided 10 broilers for each U. S. consumer.

Reflecting the large supply, broiler prices declined in the weeks preceding early April. In early March the most common price for live birds in north Georgia was 18 cents per pound, but by the second week of April this had drifted to 14½ cents. The 1960 annual average price in Georgia was 16.2 cents, and the 1959 average, 15.3 cents.

Retail broiler prices do not precisely follow farm price changes because of the adjustments to compensate for the weight shrink from live to ready-to-cook, because of cost-cutting efficiencies in processing and marketing, and because of the frequent policy of chain stores and other retailers to feature frying chickens at less than normal markups. Average retail prices of ready-to-cook broiler-fryers in 1959 were 42.0 cents per pound; in 1960, 42.7 cents per pound; and 1961 prices to date have been below corresponding monthly figures for the year before.

In February and March, USDA bought 7.1 million pounds of frozen cut-up broilers for the National School Lunch Program, the first such purchases since the program began in 1946.

Most of the remainder of the chicken supply, beyond that supplied by specialized broilers, are provided by farm chickens. These will be more plentiful in 1961 than last year. The reason: Farmers are raising more replacement chickens, by an amount that will likely offset the slight reduction in the number of egg-laying chickens on hand at the beginning of 1961. Poultry from laying flocks are a principal raw material for processed foods such as frozen chicken pies, canned soup, and canned chicken. Slaughter is highly seasonal and greatest in the fall. Present storage stocks are about equivalent to the average of the preceding 5 years.

From these principal sources -- specialized broilers and farm chickens -- the 1961 chicken meat supply will support a per capita consumption of about 30.2 pounds per person, up from 28.3 pounds in 1960. This would be an extension of the steady upward trend over the past 15 years in poultry consumption.

Consumption of turkey meat also will rise in 1961, following the rise in production that is already in sight for 1961. Production in 1961 will likely be up around 20 or 25 percent from last year, when 85 million turkeys were raised, and per capita consumption was 6.3 pounds per person. Per capita consumption in 1961 may not rise in strict proportion to the production increase, not only on account of the population increase, but also because of possible increases in both storage and exports.

Turkey slaughter in the first 3½ months of 1961 has been 51 percent above 1960, and recent poult hatchings suggest an increase of almost 25 percent for the following 5 or 6 months. Turkey prices to farmers in mid-April were 22.1 cents per pound, compared with 27.5 cents in April last year, and with the 25.6 cent 1960 annual average. The 1959 average was 23.9 cents.

Egg production in March slightly exceeded year-ago output for the first time in 17 months. While output on farms in the next month or two may sometimes exceed 1960, and sometimes fall short, a steadily larger supply than in 1960 for the second half of the year seems definite. Production on farms for the year as a whole will be up too, but not quite enough to offset the average annual population increase and the decline in back-yard egg production. Therefore, there will likely be a slight decline for the year in per capita egg consumption. Thus the declining trend in annual per capita egg consumption that has been evident in the past 15 years will only be slowed, not reversed.

Average civilian consumption in 1960 was 334 eggs, compared with a prospective 332 eggs this year. Of the 1960 per person supply, about 29 eggs were broken commercially for use in manufactured products, including baked goods. Probably a similar quantity will be so used in 1961. In both years part of this "invisible" egg consumption is through dried egg solids bought by USDA for School Lunch and welfare programs.

Retail egg prices in the last half of 1960, when supply was shorter than the year before, averaged 9.8 cents higher than the first half of the year, contrasted with a 2.6 cent rise between the first and second halves of 1959. This year a smaller seasonal price rise is in prospect than last year. Farm and wholesale egg prices in most parts of the U. S. in early April were below 1960's abnormally high prices, a reversal of the situation that prevailed in the first 3 months. For the rest of the year egg prices are likely to average lower than in 1960.

The mid-April average egg price received by farmers was 33.4 cents per dozen, 2.9 cents below April 1960. During the fall of 1960, the spread between current and year-earlier prices was as much as 14 cents (U. S. average farm price basis). This change was a factor encouraging larger hatchings of chicks for laying flock replacement, the basis for expecting larger laying flocks this fall and a larger egg supply than last fall.

Dairy Products

Milk production is expected to be larger this year than last. With per capita consumption of milk and milk products likely to be close to last year's rates, total domestic usage (in terms of milk equivalent) from commercial sources may be up in 1961 by no more than the increase in population. Accordingly, the Department's price-support purchases of dairy products this year may total more than in 1960. Retail prices of dairy products may average 1 to 2 percent higher than last year.

Milk flow averaged 1 percent higher this January-March than last. During the remainder of 1961, output may be 2 percent greater than a year earlier. Increased support price for manufacturing milk and for butterfat in effect this marketing year has brought about some further improvement in the already favorable milk-feed price relationships. This will encourage farmers to feed cows more heavily and cull herds less rigorously. Output of milk per cow has been on the uptrend, especially since World War II.

Civilian consumption of dairy products in 1961 is expected to be near the 653 pounds (milk equivalent) per capita rate of last year. However, some changes are expected for individual items. There may be some increase for cheese, nonfat dry milk, and fluid skim milk products. Per capita consumption of fluid whole milk may differ little from its 1960 rate, but further reductions are expected for fluid cream and evaporated milk. In general, the changes from last year tend to conform to the pattern of recent years. Despite the fact that disposable income has been well maintained, per capita fluid whole milk consumption has been declining since 1957, and ice cream use fell off last year. Apparently, these products are particularly sensitive to the level of employment. The trend in per capita civilian consumption of dairy products has been reflected in an advance in terms of nonfat milk solids up until 1956 (and relatively stable thereafter) and a reduction in terms of milk fat.

Government distribution of dairy products to eligible domestic outlets is expected to be larger than in 1960. With milk production likely to be somewhat larger this year than last by more than the expected milk-equivalent increase in aggregate consumption of milk and manufactured products, from commercial sources, more butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk powder will be offered to the CCC under the price-support program than last year. In 1960, the CCC distribution to the needy and to eligible outlets was equivalent to 7 percent of U. S. civilian per capita consumption of butter, 14 percent of nonfat dry milk, and almost 4 percent of American cheese. Per capita distribution of these products is expected to be somewhat higher this year.

Food Fats and Oils

Disappearance of edible fats and oils into U. S. civilian food distribution channels is expected to total a little larger during the remainder of this marketing season (ending September 30) than a year earlier. On a per capita basis however, it will be about the same. Retail prices of most food fats and oils in the next several months will likely average somewhat above the year-earlier ones, which were at the lowest level in a number of years.

Somewhat less food fats and oils will be available through September 30 this year than last. In the same months of 1960, supplies were record large. Production in the next several months of this calendar year, at the season's low point, is expected to be down a little from a year earlier. The slight increase in butter output is expected because of prospective heavier production of milk and higher Government support prices for butterfat. The crush of oilseeds for edible vegetable oils may be nearly as large as a year earlier, but lard production will likely remain lower at least until mid-summer. With total domestic use a little larger than a year earlier and exports continuing at a peak, carryover stocks next September 30 may be the smallest since 1957. Most of the reduction in stocks from the level of last September 30 will likely be in soybeans (in terms of oil equivalent); holdings of vegetable oils as such probably will be down some.

Civilian per capita use of food fats and oils for calendar year 1961 probably will average a little higher than last year, when it was 45.4 pounds (fat content). Per capita use of butter may be no higher than the record-low rate of last year when smaller supplies were available through Government channels. The rate for margarine is expected to be up some and at a new peak. Little change from 1960 is in prospect for the cooking fats (lard and shortening), and salad and cooking oils.

Early in February the Department resumed purchases of lard for distribution to the needy. It terminated this program on April 27 after almost 77 million pounds were purchased.

Supplies of food fats and oils are expected to be record large in 1961-62, with average weather. Carryover stocks will be down, but output may be at an all-time high. Most of the production increase will likely be in soybean oil; moderate advances are likely for lard, cottonseed oil, and butter. The strong demand for food fats and oils which prevailed in 1960-61 is expected to continue into the 1961-62 marketing year.

Retail prices of food fats and oils products excluding butter are expected to average noticeably higher this year than in 1960. Last year prices averaged the lowest in a decade. The price upturn, which began last July, reflected the relatively short supplies of primary fats and oils.

Government support prices for 1961-crop oilseeds have been set well above those for the 1960 crop. However, the increase is expected to have little effect on retail prices of food fats and oils and products even in 1962. A large part of the advance will have occurred in 1961 in response to reduced supplies. If the support prices encourage farmers to increase heavily their plantings of oilseed crops this year and harvests are large, wholesale and possibly even retail prices of finished fats and oils and products could decline later this year.

Fruit

Supplies of most processed fruits and fresh citrus are somewhat more plentiful this spring than last, but less fresh deciduous fruits are available. Retail prices of most fresh fruits probably will continue higher until late spring than a year earlier, but many processed items are likely to remain lower.

Until late spring, most of the fresh deciduous fruit will consist of apples and pears from the 1960 crop, and strawberries from the 1961 crop. Supplies will be supplemented by continued heavy imports of bananas and relatively small imports of other deciduous fruits, mainly from the southern hemisphere.

Cold-storage stocks of apples and pears on April 1, 1961, were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Practically all these holdings will be marketed by July 1, well ahead of most 1961 harvests of these two fruits. Supplies of strawberries from the early-spring crop, marketed mostly for fresh use, are considerably larger than a year ago, mainly because of larger yields per acre. Prospective acreage for harvest in States growing mid-spring and late-spring strawberries is about as large as that harvested in 1960. These 2 crops provide the bulk of the annual supply of strawberries which is used both in the fresh form and for processing.

Early-season prospects for peaches in the southern States point to another good crop this year. Moreover, early-crop peaches may be ready for harvest a week or more sooner than last year. Although other fruit trees and vines have come through the winter in generally good condition, it is still too early in the season for firm indications of production.

The 1960-61 orange crop in Florida matured later than last year's crop. Thus, remaining supplies in mid-April were moderately larger than a year earlier despite the 11 percent smaller crop this season than last. The remaining supplies are only partly offset by reduced supplies in California, where production also is down this year. The smaller crop of California Valencias, which comprise most of the fresh oranges marketed in summer and early fall, may result in lighter-than-usual supplies in that period of this year.

A larger remaining supply of Florida grapefruit this year than last partly reflects a slower rate of marketing. Utilization will be practically completed by July 1. The grapefruit market this summer will, as usual, be dominated by the seasonally small supplies from California. For the remainder of the season lemons will be a little more plentiful than a year earlier, even though the total crop is smaller. Because processors have not used as many, the quantity remaining for marketing is greater than a year ago.

Canned fruit supplies are expected to continue somewhat larger this spring than last. Holdings of major items by packers as of April 1 totaled 6 percent more than a year earlier. However, stocks of sweet and sour cherries, apple slices, and purple plums were lighter. Initial movement of 1961-pack canned fruit will occur in late spring and increase in volume during the summer months. Packers' stocks of canned grapefruit sections in mid-April were moderately larger than a year earlier, reflecting the somewhat larger pack in Florida.

Much less canned single-strength citrus juices are available this spring than last. In Florida, the leading processing area, the pack to mid-April was down sharply from a year earlier. Although shipments by Florida packers were down substantially, their holdings in mid-April were

about 30 percent lower than on the same date in 1960. Among individual items, only tangerine juices were up somewhat. The season is running later this year than last, so the late season portion of the total pack may exceed that of last year. With the resurgence of the citrus industry in Texas, output of canned citrus juices there has been increasing in recent years. The Texas pack of canned citrus juices to mid-April was moderately larger than a year earlier, and canners' stocks also were up somewhat.

Stocks of frozen citrus juice concentrates held by packers in Florida, where most of these products are made, were moderately larger this April 15 than last. Production of frozen orange juice concentrate, the principal item, was about 16 percent greater this season to April 15 than it was a year earlier. Retail prices for frozen orange juice concentrate had been advancing until recently. Currently they are somewhat above a year earlier.

Total supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries are expected to continue somewhat larger this spring than last. On April 1, cold-storage stocks were about 8 percent larger than a year earlier, with increases reported for most items. Among the major items, the principal exception was strawberries. Stocks of strawberries, near the season's low point, were down about 5 percent from April 1, 1960 holdings.

Dried fruits are expected to continue in somewhat less plentiful supply this spring and early summer than last. Output was somewhat smaller in 1960-61 than in 1959-60 pack year. Much of the reduction in available supplies is in raisins. Holdings of dried prunes, the other major item, are now not greatly different from last spring. Retail prices of dried fruit have been somewhat above year-earlier levels.

Vegetables

Moderately less fresh and canned vegetables, and substantially fewer sweetpotatoes and dry field peas, are available this spring than last. Substantially more frozen vegetables are available than a year earlier, moderately more potatoes and about the same dry edible beans. Retail prices of most processed vegetables are expected to average the same to moderately higher than in spring 1960, but those of fresh vegetables may average below the year-earlier relatively high prices. Potatoes will likely average lower priced this spring, while prices for sweetpotatoes are likely to remain noticeably higher.

Supplies of fresh vegetables this spring are expected to be moderately smaller than in spring 1960. Estimated production as of April 1 of vegetables (excluding melons) which represent about three-fourths of total spring tonnage was 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. A substantial increase is indicated for early-spring cabbage and a moderate rise for cucumbers. Noticeably larger spring crops of celery and spinach are expected. More than offsetting these gains are moderate to substantial declines for early-spring crops of asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, and for spring carrots, green peppers and eggplant. Barring adverse weather and seriously delayed harvests, as occurred last

spring, retail prices of fresh vegetables in the next 4-6 weeks may average below the above-average prices of a year earlier. Acreage of melons is smaller than last spring. With average growing conditions, the harvest of cantaloups and watermelons this spring may be less than a year earlier.

Moderately less canned vegetables but considerably more frozen vegetables than a year earlier are available for the remainder of the present marketing season, which ends around mid-1961. Except for canned sweet corn and both canned and frozen green peas, supplies of the major processed vegetables appear to be adequate to maintain consumption by civilians at the relatively high per capita rates of last spring and early summer. In maintaining the consumption rate, carryover stocks will be reduced to a relatively low level. Retail prices of most canned vegetables are expected to average moderately higher this spring and early summer than last, but those of frozen vegetables may average no higher.

Supplies of canned vegetables in the 1961-62 marketing year may total about as large as in the current marketing year and those of frozen vegetables may be up materially if expectations for increased output this year materialize. With the prospect of substantially lighter carryover stocks of canned vegetables, processors are planning for a larger total pack this year than in 1960. Reports of farmers' planting intentions point to substantially larger acreages this year for green lima beans, green peas, sweet corn, beets, and cucumbers for pickles, and more moderate expansions for snap beans and tomatoes. Some increase is also indicated in the acreage contracted to grow cabbage for kraut. Acreage and combined production of winter and early spring spinach for processing were down slightly from 1960. Yields near the average of recent years, on the indicated acreages, would result in a slightly to moderately larger tonnage of processing vegetables this year than last.

A little more potatoes will be available this spring than last, with lower prices. Remaining stocks from the preceding fall-season crop are up moderately from a year earlier, and the early-spring crop is substantially larger this year. The acreage for the late-spring potato crop is down only 2 percent from last year.

Growers planned, as of early March, to plant a 7 percent larger acreage to potatoes for late summer and fall harvest this year than last. Near-average yields on such an acreage probably would result in heavy supplies of potatoes at relatively low prices during the last 3-4 months of 1961 and in early 1962.

Sweetpotato supplies during the remaining few weeks of the 1960-61 marketing season will continue smaller, and higher priced at retail than a year earlier. Supplies in 1961-62 may be smaller than in 1960-61. According to early reports, growers plan to plant about the same acreage to sweetpotatoes this year as last. Average growing conditions on the intended acreage would result in a moderately smaller crop this year than in 1960.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian per capita consumption of cereal foods is expected to be about the same this year as last. Retail prices of these foods will average a little higher than a year earlier mainly because of the increase in marketing charges.

Wheat supplies in 1961 are expected to be at a new record high. Carryover stocks on July 1 will be at a peak and prospects are for another large crop. Based on winter wheat growth as of April 1 and 5-year (1956-60) average yields on the intended spring wheat acreage, the crop this year might total 1,325 million bushels. This would be a little smaller than last year's output, but would top by more than a fifth the average for the recent 10 years (1950-59). If the 1961 wheat crop is as large as anticipated, it would be in excess of estimated domestic utilization and probable exports in the 1961-62 marketing year. As a result, the carryover on July 1, 1962 would be at a new peak.

U. S. civilian food use of wheat may be about a pound (grain equivalent) less per person this calendar year than last. In recent years, the long-time downward trend in per capita food use of wheat appears to be tapering off to some extent. Retail prices of flour and white bread this January-March each averaged somewhat above the year-earlier levels, following the advances in the last 3 quarters of 1960. Prices of these foods are expected to remain higher this year than last.

Total supplies of rice are 4 percent smaller this marketing year beginning August 1, 1960 than last, but are more than adequate to meet anticipated domestic needs and exports. Carryover stocks, when the present marketing year ends July 31 will likely be the smallest since 1954, though still large relative to earlier years. Rice supplies in 1961-62 may be moderately smaller than in the present year. If average yields are obtained on the slightly larger acreage farmers intend to plant this year, the rice harvest would be 3 percent less than in 1960, but 6 percent above the average for 1950-59.

U. S. civilian consumption of rice in the present marketing year may average 5.7 pounds per person, slightly lower than in 1959-60, but above the average 5.5 pound rate for the 1950-59 marketing years. The retail price of rice during the next several months is expected to continue about the same to slightly higher than a year earlier.

Supplies of corn, oats and barley during the remainder of the 1960-61 marketing year are expected to be well above anticipated domestic needs and exports. With average growing conditions in the several months ahead,

production of these grains probably will be lower than corresponding output in 1960. For both oats and barley, prospective acreages are about the same as in 1960, but with yields per acre equal to the average for 1956-60, output would be moderately smaller this year than last. Yields equal to the 1956-60 average on the acreage farmers intended, as of March 1, to plant to corn would produce a 1961 crop of 4.1 million bushels. This would be about 6 percent smaller than last year's record output. However, the March 1 prospective acreage report does not take into account the effect of farmers participating in the 1961 Emergency Feed Grain Program. Under this program, producers of corn and grain sorghum are required to divert at least 20 percent of their corn and sorghum grain acreage to soil conserving uses to be eligible for support prices on their 1961 feed grain crops.

Domestic consumption of cornstarch in early 1961, based on shipments from "wet processing" plants, was about 5 percent lower than in early 1960. Corn sirup was up about 2 percent and shipments of corn sugar remained about the same. The consumption of corn sirup increased in 1960 to 10.2 pounds, per capita, 3 percent over 1959 and the highest since 1947. But the per capita consumption of corn sugar declined 5 percent and cornstarch dropped 4 percent.

Domestic consumption of commercially processed cornmeal has almost stabilized in recent years, but because of a declining use in farm households, along with increases in total population, a downward trend in consumption per capita continues. The current rate of about 7.4 pounds per capita is only half that of 15 years ago. Per capita consumption of hominy and grits and prepared breakfast cereals has increased in recent years.

The average retail price of cornmeal has been unchanged during the past year at 13.1 cents per pound. The average retail price of corn flakes averaged 26.1 cents per 13-ounce package in March, or 1½ percent higher than a year ago, while oatmeal prices were up 2 percent. The upward trend in prices of the food grain products partially reflects increasing costs of processing and distribution, as grain prices have declined in recent years.

Sugar

With the signing into law on March 31 of a 15-month extension of the Sugar Act, the Department of Agriculture established sugar marketing quotas totaling 6,703,000 tons (raw value) for calendar year 1961. This does not include 3,297,000 tons of sugar which ordinarily would have been supplied by Cuba. The President fixed Cuba's quota at zero. To date, 2,088,075 tons of the quantity normally obtained from Cuba have been allocated to other countries.

Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors during the first quarter for consumption on the United States mainland were up 4 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier, compensating in part for the low volume of business in December. Consumption of refined sugar by U. S. civilians in calendar year 1961 is expected to average around 98 pounds per capita, about the same as last year.

Retail sugar prices have held steady since last October at 59.4 cents for a 5-pound bag. While wholesale prices for industrial grades of sugar weakened generally during the first quarter of this year, prices of sugar in consumer-size packages remained unchanged in the Northeast and Gulf territories, but weakened in the other areas.

With no acreage allotments in effect for the 1961 crop, sugar beet growers intend to plant an 11 percent larger acreage this year than last. Factory capacity for processing beets and short supplies of irrigation water in some western areas place a limitation on beet acreage expansion.

The next issue of the
National Food Situation is scheduled
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POSTWAR CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION OF FAT IN FOODS 1/

Average civilian per capita consumption of fat--"visible" and "invisible" 2/--has changed little during the postwar period. Consumption of "invisible" fat has represented from 60 to 63 percent of the total in each year. But important shifts in consumption have occurred among the "visible" fats and oils.

Civilian consumption of all fat available in foods reached the record level of 119.6 pounds 3/ per person in 1956. The postwar low rate of 113.3 pounds, which occurred in 1949, was well above the immediate prewar (1935-39) average of 107.8 pounds. In the immediate postwar years substantial quantities of food fats and oils (including oilseeds such as soybeans) were exported from the United States to countries and areas which had not yet fully recovered from the war-caused damage to their food production capacity and food distribution system.

Invisible Fat

Annual consumption of "invisible" fat by U. S. civilians during the postwar period varied between 71 and 75 pounds per capita. (Table 4.) This was equivalent to 60 to 63 percent of the corresponding annual total. More than half of the "invisible" fats consumed came from meat, poultry, and fish group during each of the postwar years. Dairy products other than butter, the next important source, accounted for over a fourth of consumption.

Ranging from a low of 38.7 pounds per person in the immediate postwar years (1947-49) to a high of over 42 pounds in 1959, the relative contribution from the meat, poultry, and fish group was second to the total for all "visible" fat. (Table 5.) Year-to-year changes in the estimated per capita quantity of "invisibles" obtained from the meat, poultry and fish group appeared to follow more closely changes in per capita consumption of pork than of any other component. Fat cuts of pork -- bacon and saltside -- alone accounted for 30 percent of the fat contributed by the group. The proportion which the meat, poultry and fish group contributed to the "invisible" fats consumed -- ranging from around 54 to 58 percent of the corresponding annual total -- trended upward in the postwar period.

The amount of "invisible" fat contributed by dairy products, excluding butter, ranged from a high of 21.3 pounds per person in 1947-49 to a low of 18.8 pounds estimated for 1960. (Table 4.) The annual variation in fat from

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1/ By George W. Kromer and Harry Sherr of the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

2/ "Visible" fats are identifiable at the first stage in marketing channels, e.g. butter, margarine, shortening, lard and salad and cooking oils. "Invisible" fats are contained in meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products other than butter, various fruits and vegetables, and cereal products.

3/ Per capita consumption data used in this story are in terms of "dietary fat."

Table 4.--Civilian per capita consumption of fat in food, by source, United States, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages and 1952 to 1960

Source by food group	1935-39	1947-49	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Visible fat 3/											
Butter 4/	13.5	8.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.8
Lard	11.0	12.4	11.8	11.4	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.6	8.8	7.7
Margarine	2.3	4.6	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.6
Shortening	11.8	9.6	10.2	10.2	11.8	11.5	10.9	10.4	11.3	12.6	12.6
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	8.7	9.1	9.5	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.5	11.1	11.4
Total	45.1	42.1	43.8	43.8	45.3	45.7	44.9	44.0	45.1	45.9	45.1
Invisible fat 3/											
Dairy products, excluding butter	18.2	21.3	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.5	19.3	19.0	18.8
Eggs	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
Meats, poultry, game and fish 5/	32.5	38.7	40.7	39.5	38.7	41.2	42.2	39.9	39.3	42.3	42.0
Dry beans, peas, nuts, soya flour and cocoa	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
All fruits and vegetables	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Grain products	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	62.7	72.6	74.2	72.3	71.2	73.5	74.7	71.6	70.6	73.2	72.6
Total, visible and invisible fat	107.8	114.7	118.0	116.1	116.5	119.2	119.6	115.6	115.7	119.1	117.7

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Visible fats are those which are identifiable as such at the first stage in marketing channels. Invisible fats are those contained in such foods as meats, poultry, eggs, and dairy products (excluding butter, which is a visible fat). Information on invisible fats other than from dairy products is based on data of the Institute of Home Economics, ARS. All data in table are in terms of fat content.

4/ Excludes butter used in manufacture of ice cream.

5/ Includes fat cuts of pork.

Table 5.--Percentage distribution of civilian per capita consumption of fat in food, by source, United States, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages and 1952 to 1960

Source by food group	1935-39	1947-49	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 2/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Visible fat 3/											
Butter 4/	12.5	7.1	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.9
Lard	10.2	10.8	10.0	9.8	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.4	6.6
Margarine	2.1	4.0	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.4
Shortening	11.0	8.4	8.6	8.8	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.7	10.6	10.7
Other edible fats and oils	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.7
Total	41.8	36.7	37.1	37.7	38.9	38.3	37.5	38.0	38.9	38.5	38.3
Invisible fat 3/											
Dairy products, excluding butter	16.9	18.6	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.0	16.0
Eggs	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6
Meats, poultry, game and fish 5/	30.2	33.7	34.5	34.1	33.3	34.6	35.3	34.5	34.0	35.5	35.7
Dry beans, peas, nuts, soya flour and cocoa	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
All fruits and vegetables	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Grain products	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Total	58.2	63.3	62.9	62.3	61.1	61.7	62.5	62.0	61.0	61.5	61.7
Total, visible and invisible fat	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Visible fats and oils are those which are identifiable as such at the first stage in marketing channels. Invisible fats are those contained in such foods as meats, poultry, eggs, and dairy products (excluding butter, which is a visible fat). Information on invisible fats other than from dairy products is based on data of the Institute of Home Economics, ARS.

4/ Excludes butter used in the manufacture of ice cream.

5/ Includes fat cuts of pork.

this source appeared to be influenced more by changes in per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream than by changes in any other item in the group. Between a fifth and a sixth of all fat consumed by civilians came from this food group, but the trend has been downward in the postwar period.

About a tenth of all fat civilians consumed in each of the postwar years came from eggs, grains and other foods--other sources of "invisibles." The postwar trend has been downward slightly. Eggs and the dry beans, peas and nuts group were the leading sources for "invisible" fats among the minor items, each contributing around 4 percent.

The significant reduction (18 percent) from 1947-49 to 1960 in the average amount of fat obtained from grain products reflects the decrease in consumption of wheat flour and cornmeal. These foods contributed about 80 percent of the fat obtained from the grain group. "Invisible" fat from all other food grain items combined remained stable throughout the postwar period.

Consumption of tree nuts and coconut meat changed relatively little after the immediate postwar period (1947-49), when unusually large quantities of dessicated coconut were imported to replenish supplies which were depleted during the war. This is reflected in the "bean, pea, nut, soya product and cocoa" group. (See table 4.) Quantities of other items in this category either did not vary much or their fat content was not sufficiently high to influence the trend.

Visible Fat 4/

Annual consumption of "visible" fat by civilians showed little, if any, trend during the postwar period. The 1960 figure was close to the prewar (1935-39) average. Per capita consumption of these foods ranged from a low of 38.9 pounds in 1945, to a high of 45.9 pounds in 1959. (Table 4.) The proportion which the "visible" fat represented of all fat consumed ranged between 34 percent in 1946 to 39 percent in 1958. (Table 5.)

Important shifts occurred during the postwar years in the amounts of individual "visible" products consumed. Per capita annual consumption of butter and lard fluctuated downward, and by 1960 were substantially below their prewar (1935-39) rates. Noticeable increases occurred in per capita use of margarine, shortening, and "other edible oils." In addition to these internal quantity shifts, an increasing proportion of "visible" fat was obtained indirectly--as a component of commercially processed foods. Consumption of processed foods increased noticeably during the postwar years.

4/ A more detailed analysis of civilian consumption of visible fat appears in "Food Fat Consumption Continues Stable in 1960" by George W. Kromer in the March 1961 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation. [Reprinted as AMS-442.]

The annual per capita use of table spreads trended upward since the end of World War II, with increases for margarine a little more than offsetting the reductions for butter. Use of butter and margarine as table spreads in 1947-49 averaged 12.8 pounds (fat content); by 1960 the rate was 13.4 pounds. (Table 4.) The proportion these fats contributed to the total fat in foods consumed by civilians each year, varied between 11 and 12 percent. Despite the postwar uptrend in consumption of table spreads, in no year did it equal the prewar (1935-39) average of 15.8 pounds per capita.

Margarine consumption averaged 4.6 pounds per person in the immediate postwar period (1947-49), and increased in almost every subsequent year. In 1960 it averaged 7.6 pounds per person, almost two-thirds above the 1947-49 rate. However butter consumption declined from 8.2 pounds during 1947-49 to 5.8 pounds per person in 1960, the lowest rate of record. Increased production and consumption of margarine were made possible by the sharp growth in domestic output of vegetable oils. The expanding supply has meant lower prices in recent years for basic fats and oils used in the manufacture of margarine. Prices of both butter and margarine declined from peaks of immediate postwar years, but margarine remained well below butter prices.

Soybean oil is the principal raw material used in the manufacture of margarine. Cottonseed oil was the major raw material immediately after World War II, but its relative importance has since declined.

Per capita civilian consumption of solid cooking fats fluctuated in the postwar years between a peak of 23.6 pounds and a low of 20.3 pounds. The gain for shortening about offset the decline for lard. An increase in the indirect use of lard--mainly as a component of shortening--moderated the postwar downtrend in lard consumption. In 1947-49, over 19 percent of the total fat used by civilians came from solid cooking fats. The relative contribution declined, and by 1960 around 17.3 percent came from this source.

Civilians used more lard than shortening in most years of record prior to 1954. Since then, shortening has been in the lead. The shift away from lard to shortening and liquid cooking and salad oils is due to such factors as the decline in farm slaughter of hogs for home use, improvements in products other than lard, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences. But lard still remains one of the major cooking fats used in this country.

Shortening usage trended upward from 9.6 pounds per person in the immediate postwar period (1947-49) to the record rate of 12.6 pounds in 1959 and 1960.

Various fats and oils are used in the manufacture of shortening. In 1960 soybean oil comprised 51 percent of the total, lard 21 percent, cottonseed oil 16 percent, and edible beef fats 12 percent. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first as a shortening ingredient.

The use of "other edible fats and oils"--comprised of refined soybean oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, peanut oil, coconut oil and palm kernel oil--increased sharply since the end of World War II. Per capita use in 1947-49

averaged 7.3 pounds. In 1960 the rate was at an all-time high of 11.4 pounds. Over the same period, the contribution of these oils to the total fat content of the diet consumed rose to 9.7 percent from 6.4 percent. Part of the increase over the past decade reflects some replacement of "solid" cooking fats--lard and shortening--by "liquid" oils. Almost half of the "other edible fats and oils" is used as cooking and salad oils. Other important uses are in the manufacture of mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato chips and frozen French fried potatoes, and for mellorine, a frozen dessert.

Consumption Patterns Indicated by Surveys

Consumption of "visible" and "invisible" fat was highest among farm households and lowest among those in urban areas, according to data from a 1955 spring survey. 5/ (Table 6.) But indirect use of "visible" fat was lower among farm households because they used less commercially processed foods than nonfarm households.

In all areas, per person total use of fat in food at home tended to be higher at successively higher levels of income. This reflected the use pattern for both the "invisible" and indirect "visible" fat.

Direct use of "visible" items was higher at the lower levels of income in rural areas, but not in urban. Of the total fat used at home per person, between 60 and 65 percent was in the "invisible" form. Of the total "visible" fat used by these households, urban areas used an average of 84 percent in direct form, rural nonfarm households 88 percent, and farm households 92 percent.

A comparison of data from surveys made in spring 1942, 1948, and 1955 indicates the fat content of urban diets per person was higher in each succeeding period. (Table 7.) Sixty percent of the total fat obtained from food used at home by these households in 1942 was "invisible." By 1948, "invisible" fat represented 62 percent of the total; and in 1955, 66 percent. This reflected increased use of such foods as meat and ice cream.

Although the amount of "visible" fat urban housekeeping households used at home per person was 4 percent lower in 1955 than in 1942, there was an increase in the proportion obtained indirectly as components of commercially processed foods. Indirect use of "visible" fat in spring 1955 was 30 percent higher than in 1942 and 18 percent more than in 1948.

5/ See "Household Use of Fats and Oils in the United States," by Robert J. Lavell, the National Food Situation, October 1957. [Reprinted as AMS-340(7).]

Table 6.--Several measures of fat consumption per person, in households of 2 or more persons grouped by urbanization, region and income, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and item	Regions				1954 family income after income taxes				
	North-east	North Central	South	West	All 2/	Under $2,000	$2-4,000	$4-6,000	$6,000 and over
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Urban									
Total fat content of diet	2.19	2.42	2.35	2.47	2.33	2.10	2.25	2.34	2.51
Invisible fat 3/	1.49	1.60	1.47	1.64	1.53	1.33	1.45	1.55	1.67
Visible fat 4/	.70	.82	.88	.83	.80	.77	.80	.79	.84
Direct	.57	.67	.77	.70	.67	.68	.69	.65	.68
Indirect 5/	.13	.15	.11	.13	.13	.09	.11	.14	.16
Rural nonfarm									
Total fat content of diet	2.30	2.42	2.35	2.69	2.38	2.14	2.38	2.48	2.53
Invisible fat 3/	1.47	1.56	1.41	1.74	1.49	1.20	1.49	1.59	1.65
Visible fat 4/	.83	.86	.94	.95	.89	.94	.89	.89	.88
Direct	.70	.73	.85	.83	.78	.88	.78	.76	.73
Indirect 5/	.13	.13	.09	.12	.11	.06	.11	.13	.15
Farm									
Total fat content of diet	2.66	2.67	2.56	2.62	2.61	2.53	2.66	2.68	2.67
Invisible fat 3/	1.76	1.50	1.48	1.70	1.62	1.49	1.67	1.75	1.75
Visible fat 4/	.90	1.17	1.08	.92	.99	1.04	.99	.93	.92
Direct	.80	1.07	1.03	.81	.91	.99	.90	.83	.82
Indirect 5/	.10	.10	.05	.11	.08	.05	.09	.10	.10

1/ From 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report Nos. 1-10. Per person averages derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person.

2/ Includes some households not classified by income.

3/ Fat content of foods such as meat, poultry, fish, and milk products other than butter.

4/ Fat content of foods such as butter, margarine, lard, and vegetable oil products.

5/ Visible fat taken into the kitchen in a processed food, such as shortening in bakery goods. Estimated as 10 percent of flour mixes, 2 percent of bread, 10 percent of other bakery goods, and 35 percent of potato chips.

Table 7.--Comparison of fat content of diet per person in United States, urban households of 2 or more persons, in a week, spring 1942, 1948, and 1955 1/

Item	1942	1948	1955
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total fat content of diet	2.05	2.18	2.33
Invisible fat 2/	1.22	1.35	1.53
Visible fat 3/	.83	.83	.80
Direct use	.73	.72	.67
Indirect use 4/	.10	.11	.13

1/ 1942 and 1948 data derived from Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 132, Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1955 data from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 1.

2/ Fat content of foods such as meat, poultry, fish, and milk products other than butter.

3/ Fat content of foods such as butter, margarine, lard, and vegetable oil products.

4/ Visible fat taken into the kitchen in processed food, such as shortening in bakery goods. Estimated as 10 percent of flour mixes, 2 percent of bread, 10 percent of other bakery products, and 35 percent of potato chips.

THE FOOD STAMP PLAN 1/

About June 1, the Department of Agriculture will test the effectiveness of a food stamp plan through pilot operations in eight areas of the country. The pilot operations will serve to test the effectiveness of the food stamp plan approach in improving the diets of low-income families and in increasing the consumption of agricultural products.

The eight pilot areas are Franklin County, Ill.; Floyd County, Ky.; Detroit, Mich.; the Virginia-Hibbing-Nashwauk complex in Northern Minnesota; Silver Bow County, Mont.; San Miguel County, N. Mex.; Fayette County, Pa.; McDowell County, W. Va. They have a substantial and persistent labor surplus, with a relatively large proportion of the population receiving some form of public assistance. They are also believed to represent a cross-section of consumers living in a rural or urban area, who have varying food tastes and food-buying habits.

The pilot plan will be operating under existing legislation (Sec. 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, Public Law 320), which provides an annual appropriation to USDA for expanding domestic and export markets for agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The Department's direct distribution program, which operates under the same authority, will continue in all participating areas, except in those included under the pilot food stamp plan.

The basic features of the pilot food stamp program are as follows:

Families will be certified as eligible for the program by the State and local agencies which presently administer Federally-aided public assistance programs under the Social Security Act. The Department will approve the standards to be used, which will be related to standards in the State's own public assistance programs. Thus, the program will be adapted to local conditions and local needs.

The families will received stamp coupons, having monetary values, from State or local agencies. The coupons will be good for the purchase of most foods regularly available at cooperating retail stores. Only a single-purpose stamp coupon will be used. Issued in denominations of 25 cents and one dollar, they will be good for the purchase of any food item included in the program. The 25 cent coupons may be used to make change. For the odd amounts of change required, the recipient may pay cash or receive a credit slip.

Families will be required to purchase the food stamp coupons in amounts about equal to their current expenditure for the eligible foods. Additional stamps will be provided, at no cost, in

1/ Prepared by Howard P. Davis, Director, Food Stamp Development, AMS, and Samuel C. Vanneman, Chief, Program Analysis and Development Branch, Food Distribution Division, AMS.

amounts determined necessary for the family to purchase a more nutritious diet from the eligible foods. Families with no income will receive the stamps free of any cost. Other families will be charged for their total stamp allotment in proportion to their income.

The total value of stamp coupons will be geared to assist families in purchasing a more adequate diet. The actual value of the stamps issued to any one family will take into account such factors as family size, and regional differences in consumption patterns and prices, with an adjustment to take into account the fact that all foods will not be included in the program.

Most foods in a typical retail store will be included in the program. However, it will be necessary under legislative authority for the program to exclude fishery products and those food commodities for which producer prices consistently and substantially average above 90 percent of parity. Other items which will not be eligible for purchase are alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and certain imported items such as coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices.

Food retailers in the eight areas who wish to participate in the program will apply to the Department. They will be instructed on the operation, and sign a statement outlining their responsibilities. The stamp coupons accepted by retailers will be redeemed by banks at their face value. The banks, in turn, will obtain payment from the Federal Reserve Banks.

An educational campaign, accompanying the program, will inform participants of seasonally plentiful foods and assist them in providing their families with low-cost nutritious foods.

An important phase of the whole operation is the extensive research program to obtain data with which to measure the effectiveness of the stamp plan. In each of the eight areas, a sample of retail stores has been developed. Before the plan goes into effect, the stores' cash register tapes, covering a four-week period, will be analyzed to determine the pattern of food purchases by commodity groups. After a few months of operations, the same stores will be canvassed and the results compared.

In two areas, a sample of individual households has been developed. Before the plan begins, an analysis will be made of the family's food purchases for one week. A few months later, the same households will be visited to obtain similar information for purposes of comparison.

The food stamp plan will be an effort by the Department to put the country's food abundance to work for American families in distressed circumstances. The recipient family can select from a wide variety of foods reflecting the family's own preferences and tastes. The foods will be purchased from retail stores through normal commercial channels. The coupons made available over and above a family's usual food expenditures will represent net additional business to local stores and wholesalers.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption and Demand

"The Consumer's Viewpoint in Buying for Her Family," speech by Faith Clark, Conference on Agricultural Marketing, sponsored by Clemson College State Agricultural Marketing Commission and the South Carolina Agricultural Public Relations Council, Columbia, South Carolina, March 21, 1961. 7 pp. 2/

"Estimating Consumption of Fluid Milk Products," The Dairy Situation, April 1961, pp. 14-19. [Describes a revised procedure for estimating consumption of fluid milks.]

Expenditures for Processed Foods by Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, by Rosalind C. Lifquist. Marketing Research Report No. 458, March 1961. 54 pp.

Food Consumption in the West, by Robert J. Lavell. [Reprint from the National Food Situation, October 1957.] AMS-340(8), February 1961. 8 pp.

"Food for Today's World," speech by Ruth M. Leverton, Friendship Fete, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1961. 12 pp. 2/

"Food in Our Lives," speech by Hazel K. Stiebeling, Nutrition Institute, sponsored by the South Carolina State Nutrition Committee and the Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, January 25, 1961. 6 pp. 2/

High Consumption of Foods, Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service. HHE(Adm.)-214, 11/17/60. 6 pp. (mimeo.) 2/ [Presents high and average rates for individual foods in four regions of the U. S. in spring 1955.]

"High Consumption of Foods," by Evelyn Grossman. Family Economics Review, March 1961. Pp. 5-7. [Briefly summarizes information contained in HHE(Adm.)-214, listed above.] 2/

Home Food Production: Part I. Variations in Importance and Use of Vegetables and Fruits, by Marguerite C. Burk and Gertrude Gronbech. [Reprint from the National Food Situation, April 1958.] AMS-340(10), February 1961. 14 pp.

Home Food Production: Part II. Livestock Products and Historical Changes and Future Prospects, by Marguerite C. Burk and Gertrude Gronbech. [Reprint from the National Food Situation, July 1958.] AMS-340(12), February 1961. 21 pp.

The Household Market for Grain Products, by Robert J. Lavell. [Reprint from the National Food Situation, July 1958.] AMS-340(11), February 1961. 14 pp.

The Household Market for Poultry Products in the United States, by Harry Sherr. [Reprint from the National Food Situation, April 1958.] AMS-340(9), February 1961. 16 pp.

Household Use of Fats and Oils in the United States, by Robert J. Lavell. [Reprint from the National Food Situation, October 1957.] AMS-340(7), February 1961. 19 pp.

(ERRATA) Income and Household Size, Their Effects on Food Consumption. June 1959. Marketing Research Report 340, February 1961. [This errata sheet contains corrected pages of statistics appearing on pages 70 through 73 of report.]

"New Horizons in Nutrition Research," speech by Ruth M. Leverton, National Millers' Federation Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1961. 8 pp. 2/

Continued -

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/ - Continued

Consumption and Demand - Continued

Time Series Analysis in Measurement of Demand, by Anthony S. Rojko. [Reprint from Agricultural Economics Research, April 1961.] ERS-1, 18 pp.

The World Food Deficit, A First Approximation. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. March 1961. 24 pp. 3/

Food Marketing and Other

Changes in Food Retailing, by D. B. Deloach. Bulletin 619, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Washington State University, October 1960. 43 pp. 4/

Effectiveness of a Special Promotional Campaign for Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice, by Peter L. Henderson and Sidney E. Brown. Marketing Research Report No. 457, March 1961. 15 pp.

"Expanding Domestic Markets for Farm Products," speech by William S. Hoofnagle Conference on Marketing Policy, sponsored by Agricultural Policy Institute, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, February 21-23, 1961. 14 pp.

Supplement for 1956-60 to Farm-Retail Spreads for Food Products. Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Economics Research Division. Supplement for 1956-60 to Miscellaneous Publication No. 741, January 1961. 40 pp.

Food Costs -- Retail Prices, Farm Prices, Marketing Spreads. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Miscellaneous Publication No. 856, April 1961. 16 pp.

"A Look at the Promotion of Farm Products," speech by William S. Hoofnagle, national meeting of the Sweet Potato Industry, Richmond, Virginia, February 27, 1961. 13 pp.

Productivity of Agriculture, United States, 1870-1958, by Ralph A. Loomis and Glen T. Barton. Technical Bulletin No. 1238, April 1961. 63 pp. 5/

Seasonal Variation in Farm Food Prices and Price Spreads. Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Economics Research Division. Miscellaneous Publication No. 840, January 1961, 47 pp.

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Available from Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, Washington 25, D. C.

3/ Available from Foreign Market Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A, Washington 25, D. C.

4/ May be obtained from Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

5/ Available from Information Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

Table 8.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and preliminary indications for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary indications for 1961 2/ 3/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	4/13,330	4/13,580	4/14,725	4/15,200	219	158	103
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	4/1,186	4/1,008	4/1,108	4/1,100	106	76	99
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	4/688	4/738	4/768	4/760	87	106	99
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	4/10,454	4/11,993	4/11,630	4/11,600	158	113	100
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	4/25,658	4/27,319	4/28,231	4/28,660	177	130	102
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	696	647	645	5/	---	---	---
Canned 6/	Mil.lb.	337	484	508	435	480	5/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	68	58	55	5/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,272	1,140	1,180	5/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 7/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	4/5,441	4/5,542	4/5,319	4/5,425	163	107	102
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 7/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,022	4/5,230	4/5,234	4/5,750	332	209	110
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 7/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,022	4/1,123	4/1,175	4/1,470	510	299	125
Dairy products										
Total milk 8/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	4/123.2	4/122.0	4/122.9	4/125.0	118	107	102
Cheese 9/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,399	1,382	1,475	1,600	238	138	108
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,751	2,746	2,663	2,610	117	75	98
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,154	3,350	3,363	3,410	267	124	101
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	4/1,486	4/1,410	4/1,451	4/1,490	68	92	103
Lard 10/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	4/2,426	4/2,780	4/2,568	4/2,575	158	106	100
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,573	1,611	1,695	1,775	477	212	105
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,006	2,252	2,312	2,375	155	166	103
Cooking and salad oil 11/	Mil.lb.	5/	5/	5/	1,756	1,769	1,840	---	---	104
Other edible fats and oils 12/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	7,005	8,139	8,580	8,800	408	225	103
Total fats and oils (fat content) 13/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	4/10,627	4/12,054	4/12,315	4/12,574	226	165	102
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	6,118	6,824	6,858	6,400	93	73	93
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	4,059	3,743	3,500	3,850	88	102	110
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	4,194	4,263	3,910	4,200	90	93	107
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,347	3,982	3,796	3,900	228	150	103
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,024	2,067	2,064	2,000	601	90	97
Frozen (including juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,360	1,702	1,590	1,600	1,509	385	101
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	601	779	710	5/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 14/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,933	24,274	25,464	25,140	135	111	99
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,780	19,877	20,641	20,500	137	111	99
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,153	4,397	4,823	4,640	129	114	96
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,284	7,603	8,012	8,200	203	135	102
Frozen	Mil.lb.	15/77	448	1,428	1,621	1,926	2,075	2,695	463	108
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	266	243	257	265	124	107	103
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	19	16	15	41	60	94
Dry edible beans 16/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,918	1,885	1,791	1,840	135	99	103
Dry field peas 16/	Mil.lb.	229	401	249	460	307	390	170	97	127
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,815	2,822	3,075	3,275	168	159	107
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,462	1,127	1,363	1,325	175	106	97
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	32.2	22.3	32.1	28.0	62	121	87
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,754	2,804	3,516	3,504	261	150	100
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,442	3,909	3,949	3,500	171	126	89
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,416	1,066	1,162	1,100	105	85	95
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	475	422	423	415	174	149	98
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,827	1,591	1,773	5/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Estimates or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1961, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Revised to incorporate changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 5/ Not available. 6/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 7/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 8/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 9/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 10/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 11/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 12/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 13/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 14/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 15/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 16/ Cleaned basis.

Table 9.- Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-58 and 1959-61 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Apr.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
May	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
June	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124
July	112	75	113	82	134	131	121	161	117	125
Aug.	110	77	114	82	134	126	121	161	116	125
Sept.	110	83	116	81	134	124	121	161	116	125
Oct.	109	81	116	80	134	124	121	162	116	126
Nov.	108	79	116	80	134	123	121	161	115	126
Dec.	107	76	117	80	134	126	121	161	115	126
1960	109	5/ 82	117	5/ 78	137	128	5/121	5/162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961										
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Annual averages computed by Agricultural Marketing Service.

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LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Volume of farm marketing and home consumption and per capita food consumption	2
2	Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities	2
3	Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities	4
4	Civilian per capita consumption of fat in food, by source, United States, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages and 1952 to 1960	19
5	Percentage distribution of civilian per capita consumption of fat in food, by source, United States, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages and 1952 to 1960	20
6	Several measures of fat consumption per person, in households of 2 or more persons grouped by urbanization, region and income, in a week, spring 1955	24
7	Comparison of fat content of diet per person in United States, urban households of 2 or more persons, in a week, spring 1942, 1948, and 1955	25
8	Production of major food commodities	30
9	Retail food price and total consumer price indexes	31

The next issue of the National Food Situation is scheduled for release August 4, A. M.

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JULY 1961
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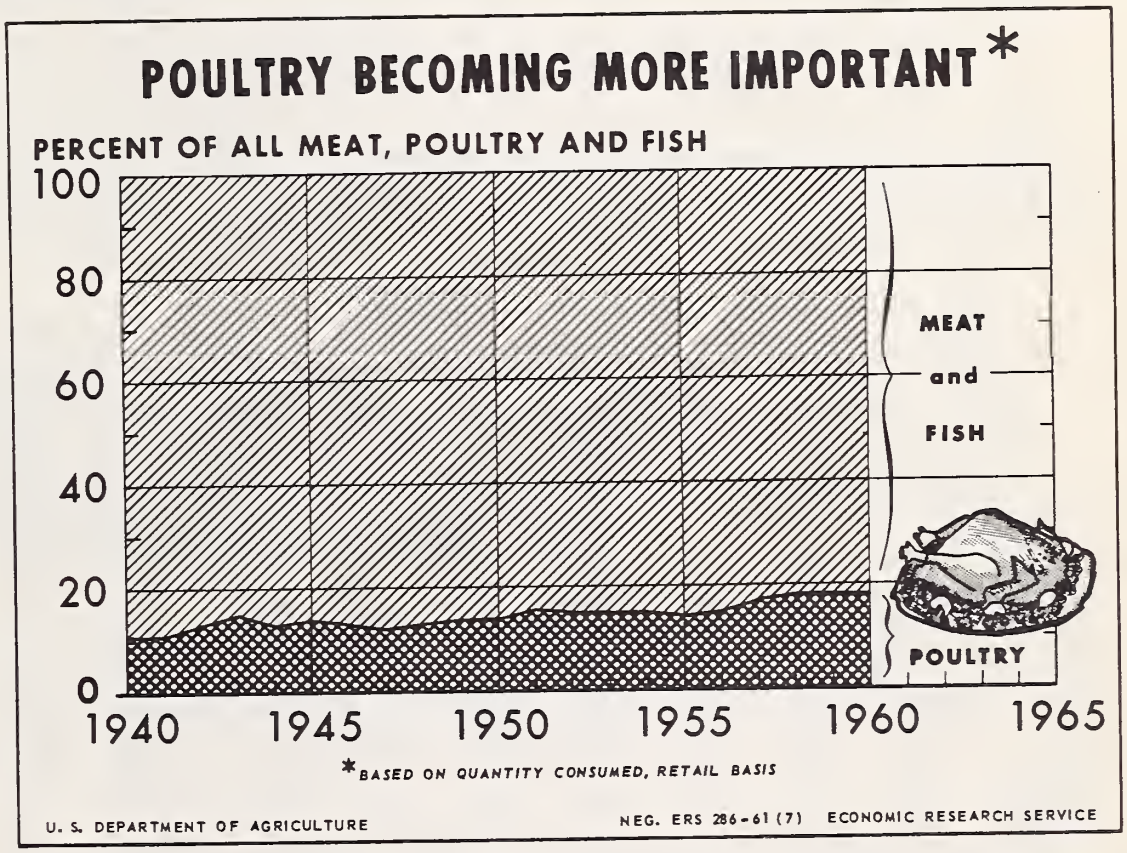
NFS-97

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Poultry meat makes up about 18 percent of all the meat, poultry, and fish we eat--it amounted to only 11 percent in 1940. During that same period per capita poultry consumption doubled, and prospects seem good that it will continue to increase.



IN THIS ISSUE

Postwar Changes in Poultry Consumption

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Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1953-60 and estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 Preliminary 1/ 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1960
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	108	112	117	112	119	124	127	126	173	99
Food grains 4/	54	98	92	81	90	78	109	103	117	113	209	97
Vegetables 5/	88	95	95	97	101	100	100	102	102	102	116	100
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	98	99	103	105	103	103	109	105	101	113	96
Sugar crops	106	105	117	107	107	122	120	130	128	128	121	100
Total food crops 7/	74	96	93	91	96	91	105	104	108	105	142	97
Meat animals	73	108	112	119	125	120	1/117	125	126	128	175	102
Poultry and eggs	63	118	124	122	134	137	1/145	151	150	162	257	108
Dairy products	88	104	106	107	110	111	1/110	109	110	112	127	102
Total food livestock 8/	75	109	112	116	123	121	1/120	126	126	130	173	103
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	106	108	110	116	113	116	120	122	124	165	102
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates for 1961 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of July 1961. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-61 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.5	7.3	-1.8	100.0	64.8	1.1	25.8	91.7	7.7	9/	.6	.6
1960 10/	96.1	6.8	-2.9	100.0	64.1	1.0	25.8	90.9	8.7	---	.4	.4
1961 11/	92.3	6.7	1.0	100.0	64.3	1.0	25.2	90.5	8.8	---	.7	.7
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	114.1	8.9	-2.2	120.8	78.2	1.3	31.2	110.7	9.3	9/	.8	.8
1960 10/	118.3	8.4	-3.5	123.2	78.9	1.3	31.7	111.9	10.7	---	.6	.6
1961 11/	116.2	8.5	1.2	125.9	80.9	1.3	31.8	114.0	11.0	---	.9	.9

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. Data for 1960 are preliminary. 11/ Indication.

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 26, 1961

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Commodity Reviews	6
Postwar Changes in Poultry Consumption	17
Recent Articles, Reports, and Speeches Pertaining to Food Consumption Data and Analyses	24
List of Tables	28

SUMMARY

Food supplies will continue large through the summer months. Current prospects for a cut in crop output, most of which will be in grains where carryover stocks are very large, will not limit food supplies later in the year. Supplies of livestock products, on the whole, are running well above a year ago and are expected to continue higher through the summer and will likely increase more than usual in the fall.

Retail food prices dropped slightly during the first 6 months of 1961. At the beginning of summer they were about 1 percent below the January level. During the same period, retail prices for goods other than food remained relatively stable, but prices for services continued their long-term climb. Retail food prices likely will not change much in coming months.

Supplies of beef during the first half of this year totaled about 5 percent above a year ago. Indications for the third quarter point to a supply about the same as a year earlier but slightly larger than in the first half. Prospects for the final months of this year indicate that supplies will continue large, and a little above a year earlier. Pork supplies, though down seasonally from those available in the first 6 months, are about the same as a year earlier. They will increase seasonally this fall and exceed supplies of a year earlier as the large spring pig crop starts to market. Retail meat prices have gone up some and a further seasonal rise is expected this summer. Prices probably will decline somewhat more than usual in the closing months of this year.

Egg supplies will be down the last half of this year, but they will be the highest on record for that time of year. Late summer and fall prices are expected to increase seasonally, though they will average below year-earlier

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and preliminary estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 Preliminary 2/	1961 preliminary estimates for 1961 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	3/151.6	3/159.5	3/161.5	3/160	126	108	99
Beef	55.6	65.6	3/80.5	3/81.4	3/85.2	3/86	155	131	101
Veal	8.1	9.7	3/6.7	3/5.7	3/6.2	3/6.1	75	63	98
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	3/4.2	3/4.8	3/4.8	3/4.8	71	100	100
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	3/60.2	3/67.6	3/65.3	3/63.5	112	93	97
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.6	96	101	101
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	4/	---	---	---
Canned 5/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	4/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	4/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	3/354	3/353	3/334	3/325	108	84	97
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	3/28.2	3/28.9	3/28.3	3/30.2	225	161	107
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	3/5.9	3/6.3	3/6.3	3/7.7	350	233	122
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.5	25.7	25.0	24.6	24.4	77	83	99
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	42.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.2	120	103	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.9	159	127	106
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.4	80	67	97
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	336	330	324	316	96	88	98
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	17.8	18.7	18.4	18.1	183	97	98
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 6/	45.4	42.4	3/45.3	3/46.2	3/45.4	3/45.9	101	108	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	3/8.3	3/7.9	3/7.5	3/7.6	45	72	101
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	331	171	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	3/9.6	3/8.8	3/7.7	3/7.8	71	63	101
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	108	132	101
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.5	177	158	100
Cooking and salad oils 7/	4/	4/	4/	9.7	9.7	9.8	---	---	101
Other edible	4/	4/	4/	1.4	1.8	1.7	---	---	94
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	97.8	3/102.3	3/98.4	3/98.0	71	74	100
Citrus	49.2	54.8	30.9	3/33.9	3/33.7	3/30.6	62	56	91
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	22.5	3/23.0	3/20.1	3/20.7	68	81	103
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	44.4	3/45.3	3/44.6	3/46.7	79	90	105
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.7	22.1	23.0	22.8	152	121	99
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.7	11.2	12.1	11.9	305	75	98
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.1	1,138	284	100
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	57	85	100
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 8/	140.2	147.8	129.0	125.6	127.2	124	88	84	97
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	102.1	100.4	100.6	99	87	82	98
Melons	27.0	27.4	26.9	25.2	26.6	25	93	91	94
Canned	30.1	39.2	44.7	44.8	44.5	45	150	115	101
Frozen	9/.4	2.9	8.1	8.9	9.8	10.9	2,725	376	111
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	99	101	3/102	3/104	80	91	102
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	6.6	7.3	3/6.2	3/5.5	25	44	89
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	3/7.7	3/7.6	3/7.3	3/7.5	85	112	103
Dry field peas	.6	.6	3/.5	3/.6	3/.5	3/.5	83	83	100
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.1	97.7	98.9	98	101	103	99
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	32	57	100
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.4	135	105	102
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	137	88	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	112	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 10/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	62	100
Wheat:									
Flour 11/	160	137	121	120	118	118	74	86	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	82	84	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.7	98	116	98
Beverages									
Coffee 12/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	114	88	101
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	100	107	107
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Incorporates changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 4/ Not available. 5/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 6/ Computed from unrounded data. 7/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 8/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 9/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 10/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 11/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 12/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

prices. Broiler supplies are down seasonally but still 5 to 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Turkey supplies are up very sharply from last year and will be even more plentiful as we appraoch the usual fall peak of slaughter. Poultry prices should continue relatively low throughout the remainder of the year.

Milk production in the second half of 1961 will be up somewhat over the same period last year. Prices of most dairy products now are above year-ago levels, and are unlikely to change significantly in the next 6 months.

Supplies of food fats and oils are expected to continue slightly below 1961 levels through the summer. Retail prices this year have been higher than in the first half of 1960, will likely increase somewhat more this summer, and then level off considerably above the relatively low prices of last year.

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits from midsummer to early fall are expected to be somewhat larger than a year ago, with retail prices about the same.

Prospects are that moderately less fresh vegetables and about the same amount of potatoes will be available for the remainder of this summer compared to last summer. Fresh vegetables prices are expected to average slightly above last year's, and potato prices the same or moderately lower.

Single copies of the following reports on food consumption analyses are available from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.:

(1) Measures and Procedures for Analysis of U. S. Food Consumption, by Marguerite C. Burk. Agriculture Handbook No. 206, June 1961. 118 pp. [Survey of various concepts, economic measures and analytical procedures used in food consumption analysis, together with introduction of some new measures of market value of food.]

(2) Trends and Patterns in U. S. Food Consumption, by Marguerite C. Burk. Agriculture Handbook No. 214, June 1961. 123 pp. [Analysis of variations in food consumption and use of marketing services over time and among groups in the population.]

(3) Consumption Trends and Patterns for Vegetables, Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Peas, by Gertrude Gronbech. Agriculture Handbook No. 215, July 1961. 57 pp. [Second in series of summaries of published research on consumption trends and patterns for selected commodity groups.]

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

A little more meat will be available for civilian consumption the rest of this year compared with a year ago. Beef and pork will be more plentiful than in the second half of 1960. Veal and lamb supplies per person will probably be little, if any, larger. Prospects are for total meat consumption in 1961 to average about a pound less than in 1960.

Retail meat prices are currently close to a year ago. Some seasonal increases in retail meat prices are likely, but downtrending prices will probably accompany increasing supplies late this summer and fall. For the last half of 1961, retail prices will probably average a little below a year earlier.

Thus far this year, meat production has totaled nearly the same as in the corresponding months last year because a gain in beef about offset a reduction in pork. The increase in beef in recent months has come from larger fed cattle marketings. Hog slaughter early this year was well below early 1960 slaughter, but by midyear had pulled up to year-earlier rates. Veal production was a little smaller than in the first half of 1960. January-June lamb and mutton output showed a sharp gain over a year earlier -- 14 percent. Part of this gain came from an early movement of the early lamb crop.

Although the average urban retail meat price in June dropped below last June, thus far this year prices have averaged somewhat higher than those of a year earlier. Higher average pork prices resulted from the 5 percent smaller output of pork the first 6 months of this year.

Some small increases in retail prices are likely this summer before they decline seasonally this fall. Prices this summer may average about the same as last summer. Ample supplies of the top grades of beef seem assured and prices of the higher priced cuts will probably remain below 1960 prices. No large change in prices is expected in other beef items unless worsening drought conditions should stimulate marketings of cows and other grass cattle. Pork supplies this summer will be a little larger than last summer and will continue above a year ago this fall. Cold storage holdings of pork on July 1 were 30 percent smaller than on this date last year. Hence, retail pork prices this summer will probably average close to a year earlier.

During the next few months, beef production will be a little larger than a year before. The number of cattle and calves on feed July 1 was 2 percent greater than in July 1960, and producers planned to market 57 percent of these in July-September. Marketings of grass cattle and cows -- which produce supplies of the lower grades of beef -- will probably not be greatly different from last summer. Imports of processing beef may not reach last summer's high but will continue to make up a relatively large part of such supplies. Civil-

ian per capita consumption of beef is expected to hold relatively stable during the rest of 1961 and for the year will total about 86 pounds, a little above last year.

There are no indications as yet that calf slaughter will increase greatly this fall from the relatively low rate of the past 3 years. Any increase in veal output would probably not be large enough to increase supplies per person. Veal consumption this year will probably be nearly the same as the 6.2 pounds consumed per person in 1960.

The gain in lamb and mutton supplies during the first half of this year was unusually large and resulted in retail lamb prices significantly below a year earlier. Supplies for slaughter in the last half of this year will likely total about the same as last year, and the seasonal price decline in retail lamb prices this summer and fall will be less than usual. The 1961 lamb crop was 1 percent larger than in 1960 but much of this gain was in early lambs. Unless a larger part of the lamb crop moves to market than now seems likely, slaughter supplies this summer and fall will not be greately different from a year before.

Pork supplies during the remainder of 1961 will come largely from the 7 percent larger spring pig crop. Due to the pattern of farrowings, the increase in pork output above a year earlier will be larger this fall than this summer. Supplies per person this summer will likely be close to last summer. Consumption per person this fall will not be unusually large although above last fall. For 1961 the consumption rate will average about a pound below last year. Retail pork prices will trend seasonally downward later this summer and fall, in contrast to a relatively stable price last year.

Meat imports thus far this year are a little above a year ago, although they still represent only about 4 percent of the total meat supply. Imports of beef, largely for processing, continue to make up the bulk of receipts. Through May of this year, imports were 7 percent above year-earlier rates with pork the only major item received in smaller amounts.

Fishery Products 1/

Total U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products is expected to be somewhat higher in the next few months than in the same period last year. But with population higher this year, per capita use of these products will remain about the same. Retail prices of fish and shellfish probably will average a bit higher the next few months than a year earlier.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Commercial landings of food fish and shellfish are now at a seasonally high level and total catch for the year probably will be as high as in 1960. Supplies of the processed items for 1961 likely will be about the same as last year. The minor variations probably will include less canned tuna and Maine sardines, but more canned salmon.

So far this year, imports are higher than a year ago and probably will continue high through the remainder of 1961, especially for fillets and shrimp. Exports of edible fishery products in the next few months might be considerably lower than in 1960. Due to the small catch last season and reduced domestic supplies, exports of California sardines through April 1961 were down 62 percent from the same period last year.

Poultry and Eggs

Supplies of turkey in the last half of 1961 are likely to be up very sharply from 1960, reflecting the prospective increase of 25 percent or more in the size of the 1961 turkey crop. Egg supplies will also be up but by a much more moderate percentage. Chicken supplies -- mostly broilers -- will be 5 to 10 percent above last year in the third quarter of 1961, but are uncertain for the fourth quarter, depending upon chicks yet to be hatched and upon producer responses to prices that are still uncertain. Early summer prices of each of these commodities were bargains to consumers, and prices into the fall will likewise continue reasonable.

In July, country point quotation for broilers repeated the record lows to which they had fallen the month before. New lows of 10 cents per pound (live) in some areas were established late in the month. Continued large supplies in sight for the remainder of the summer suggest that prices will continue below last year. For the final months of 1961, however, broiler prices are uncertain because production for that period may be adversely affected by the low summertime prices. Broilers and related meat-type chickens comprise about 80 percent of the chicken meat supply. Egg prices will be up seasonally during the fall of 1961 but are not expected to be up to the 1960 levels.

Turkeys, for which slaughter is rising toward the usual fall peak, are even more abundant than last year. The record-large crop -- 25 percent or more above last year's 85 million birds -- will support a consumption of 7.7 pounds per person (ready-to-cook equivalent), compared with the 6.3 pounds eaten last year. Mid-June average turkey prices received by farmers are the lowest since 1942.

Broilers are also plentiful. August slaughter will be from placements of over 40 million chicks weekly in the reporting States. It will be lower than June and July, but nevertheless 6 to 8 percent above last August. Subsequent supplies will decline seasonally, but the demand for broilers also declines in the last 4 months of each year. Thus, the prospective price changes will be smaller than considerations of supply

alone might suggest. Since the beginning of June, country-point prices of live broilers have been very low -- with the mid-June U. S. average price of 12.8 cents per pound, 4.8 cents below the year before. These low prices have served as the basis for frequent retail "specials" for broilers at prices often between 19 and 23 cents per pound for ready-to-cook whole young chickens. Specials later this year are likely to be less frequent and at higher prices than at the low point of live prices in June and July.

Although egg production in the rest of 1961 will be seasonally smaller than in the earlier months of the year supplies will be the highest on record for this time of year. Since the beginning of 1961, the laying flock has expanded compared with the year before; on January 1, the flock was about 4 percent below last year; on July 1, it was almost the same as in 1960; and by January 1, 1962, it is likely to be about 2 percent above 1961, as a consequence of the increased number of young chickens now being raised.

The increase from last year in the number of chickens raised this spring for laying flock replacement is smaller than was earlier expected. This will govern the extent of the increase in both the size of the laying flock and volume of egg production in the remainder of the year. Reflecting the volume of production, per capita consumption of eggs so far this year has been below 1960, but for the rest of the year it is likely to be about up to 1960 if the expected production is absorbed. Average per capita consumption in 1960 was 334 eggs. This year it is likely to be about 325.

Egg prices for the remainder of 1961 are likely to average below a year earlier, although wholesale price quotations in early July for large eggs were in some instances as much as 4 to 7 cents per dozen higher than a year earlier. Prices of small and medium eggs in the next few months are likely to show a wider-than-usual discount from the price of large eggs because of the increased proportion of pullets to be in the laying flock early this fall--in line with the 19 percent increase over last year in January-April hatchings.

From the beginning of February through mid-July, USDA bought dried eggs for welfare distribution. The 22½ million pounds of egg powder bought from the beginning of the program until its suspension in mid-July were equivalent to somewhat more than 2 percent of the eggs produced on farms during the same period.

Dairy Products

Milk production in the first half of 1961 has been running about 1 percent above a year ago. In the second half, milk production is likely to expand relative to 1960, and output for the year will probably exceed last year's 122.9 billion pounds by about 1½ billion pounds. The output of manufactured products increased because of increased production of milk and because somewhat less milk than in 1960 has been used in fluid milk products.

Data from Government-regulated fluid milk markets indicate that fluid whole milk sales have been running somewhat below a year ago. Thus, the decline in per capita consumption which started in 1957 may continue this year, even though retail prices in real terms were lower than in 1960 in the early part of the year and disposable income was well maintained. Even sharper declines in consumption are in prospect for cream items, but skim or low-fat items may rise substantially.

Per capita butter consumption last year was 7.5 pounds, compared to the 10.6 pounds in 1947-49 and 17.0 pounds in 1935-39. This year consumption has been running at about the same level as last year, even though distributions from CCC stocks have been substantially greater. This indicates a further decline in the use of butter from commercial sources. Government donations to needy persons and other eligible outlets will likely expand during the rest of the year and may result in an increase in the overall per capita use.

Between 1958 and 1960 the per capita consumption of American cheese declined to 5.4 pounds from 5.5 pounds, compared with 5.2 in 1947-49. This relative stability in per capita use in the last 2 years masked a sharp increase in consumption from commercial sources to 5.3 pounds from 4.6 and an offsetting decline in distribution from CCC supplies to 0.2 pound from 0.8. Cheese consumption is likely to establish a new record this year, largely because of some further increase in consumption from commercial sources. Distributions from Government sources to date have been below the 1960 level, but some expansion from recently acquired stocks and expected future purchases appears likely in the remainder of the year. For 1961 as a whole, distributions may amount to more than last year's 0.2 pound per capita.

Prices to consumers for most major manufactured dairy products in the first half of 1961 were above a year ago. Higher prices reflect increases in price supports for milk and butterfat last September and again in March of this year. In June, fluid and evaporated whole milk prices were up about 1 percent, butter was up about 3 percent, and cheese up 7 percent; ice cream was slightly lower in price. The relatively large increase for cheese also reflects a significant widening in the farm-retail price spread. Because supplies of dairy products will continue to exceed commercial requirements by a wider margin than in 1960, retail prices are unlikely to change significantly in the next 6 months.

Retail cheese prices, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, moved up rather sharply from 33.9 cents per half pound in August 1960 to 37.1 cents in February 1961, in response to an unusual increase in demand by storers and consumers -- a situation unlikely to be repeated this fall and winter. Cheese prices to consumers in June averaged 36.3 cents per half pound compared with 33.9 cents a year earlier. On July 18, the USDA announced a 0.4 cent per pound increase in the purchase price for Cheddar cheese under the Price Support Program. This will have only a relatively small effect on retail prices, which are likely to remain quite stable at about the present level for the rest of the year.

Food Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils are expected to continue slightly below last year's high level for the remainder of the 1960-61 marketing year ending September 30. As usual, domestic disappearance of fats and oils will decline seasonally this summer and early fall, but probably will not differ much from last year's level.

Retail prices of fats and oils food products averaged higher this January-June than last, mainly reflecting increases in the wholesale prices of the fat ingredients. Retail prices in the coming months are expected to creep up further from current (June) levels and average somewhat higher than a year earlier. During January-June 1961, retail prices of lard averaged 15 percent above the previous year, shortening 9 percent, margarine 4 percent, butter 3 percent, and salad dressing 2 percent.

Civilian consumption of food fats per person during the first half of 1961 apparently was about the same as a year earlier. For calendar year 1961, civilians are expected to consume about 46.0 pounds (fat content) per capita, up a shade from a year ago. Use of butter per person may be about the same as last year's record low when smaller supplies were available through Government channels. The margarine usage rate probably will be up slightly and set a new record high. Little change from 1960 is in prospect for the cooking fats (lard and shortening) and salad and cooking oils.

Output of food fats and oils during the remainder of calendar year 1961 is expected to be up a bit from a year ago. There probably will be a slight increase in oilseed crushings for edible vegetable oils. A considerable increase in butter output is expected because of the likelihood of continued heavier output of milk. Lard output is expected to increase slightly more in the second half of 1961 than in the same period a year earlier due to an increase in the number of hogs slaughtered. Current indications point to a record output of oil bearing crops this year, reflecting a new high in soybean production. Crushings of the 1961 oil crops will pick up in volume seasonally this fall.

Exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans) so far this marketing year are about 5 percent below a year earlier. For the entire October-September 1960-61 season exports are expected to total less than the record shipments of 3.9 billion pounds in 1959-60. A heavy outward movement is encouraged by rising world demand and limited supplies in other countries, but higher prices of U. S. fats and oils associated with reduced supplies during the 1960-61 marketing year are tending to hold down exports of these commodities.

Fruits

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits from midsummer to early fall are expected to be somewhat larger than in this period of 1960. Retail prices for most fresh fruits and leading canned fruits probably will not be greatly different from a year earlier.

Prospects are for larger fresh supplies of apples, pears, plums, prunes, and grapes from mid-August to fall than a year earlier. But supplies of peaches may not be quite as large as a year earlier. Among fruits of which harvest is nearly completed or well advanced, the 1961 crop of sweet cherries is larger, those of apricots and strawberries smaller than in 1960. Imports of bananas in the past few months have been about as large as in the same months of 1960.

Supplies of fresh citrus are up a little because of lags in marketings. As usual, such summertime citrus will come mostly from California, where the slower than normal movement of Valencia oranges and lemons has more than offset decreased production. Up to early July of the 1960-61 season, use of lemons for processing was much smaller than in 1959-60. Because of increased production, supplies of Florida limes are expected to be moderately larger this summer and fall than in the same periods of 1960.

Supplies of most processed fruits are expected to continue larger during summer and early fall than in this period last year. Continued large supplies of canned fruits are in prospect for this summer and fall. On June 1, as the season for canning 1961-crop deciduous fruits was starting, canners' stocks of nine important items of canned fruits were about 18 percent above the fairly heavy stocks a year earlier. Stocks of apricots, peaches, and fruit cocktail were much larger than a year earlier. However, wholesale distributors' stocks of most items were smaller than on June 1, 1960. Large packs of most canned deciduous fruits again seem likely in view of the large crops being harvested this year.

Total supplies of canned and frozen orange and grapefruit juice available for consumption this summer and fall are moderately larger than in this period of 1960. In Florida, where most of such citrus juices are processed, increased packers' stocks of frozen orange and grapefruit concentrate and canned single-strength grapefruit and tangerine juice at midyear more than offset decreases in canned single-strength orange and blended orange and grapefruit juice. In the packing of orange juice in 1960-61, emphasis was placed on frozen concentrate over canned juice. Although retail prices of these two items continue above a year earlier, they were reduced somewhat in spring from the levels in winter. These reductions should stimulate consumption.

Frozen deciduous fruits and berries are expected to be somewhat more plentiful during the second half of 1961 than in this part of 1960. Total stocks in cold storage on July 1, 1961, were about 14 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of most items were up. The frozen packs of leading items probably will be large again in view of the larger crops of fruits this year.

Supplies of dried fruits will be seasonally light until replenished from the new packs this summer and fall. But total supplies of dried fruits are expected to be somewhat larger this summer than last because of more prunes and apricots remaining from the 1960-61 packs. The 1961 crop of Pacific Northwest prunes, some of which usually are dried, is expected to be larger than 1960, but the crop of California dried prunes should be smaller. Current prospects are for the 1961-62 pack of dried prunes to be about as large as 1960-61. But output of raisins will remain uncertain until later in the season. It will be late summer or early fall before much dried fruit from the new packs will be available.

Increased supplies of domestically produced tree nuts are in prospect for the 1961-62 season. As usual, supplies of domestic almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans will be supplemented by imports of cashews, Brazil nuts, and others, which together comprise about half of the annual supply of tree nuts in the United States.

Vegetables

Prospects are that moderately less fresh vegetables will be available this summer than last, and substantially less watermelons. Supplies of potatoes are expected to be about the same as last summer, but supplies of sweetpotatoes will be moderately smaller. Retail prices of fresh vegetables, canned vegetables, and sweetpotatoes are expected to average slightly to moderately above those of a year earlier. Retail prices of frozen vegetables probably will average close to those of last summer, and prices of potatoes the same to moderately lower.

Supplies of fresh vegetables in the first half of 1961 were moderately smaller than a year earlier. However, supplies of tender and hardier types of vegetables were in better balance with demand than in the early months of 1960, when adverse weather in Florida resulted in short supplies and high prices of most tender items. Overall retail prices averaged somewhat below those of a year earlier.

Indications are that supplies of fresh market vegetables this summer, although seasonally high, will continue moderately below those of last year. Among important items, substantially less cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, and dry onions are in prospect,and moderately less early summer tomatoes. Indicated supplies of summer cabbage, carrots, celery, sweet corn, snap beans, and early summer green peppers are close to those of last summer. Retail prices through the summer are expected to average slightly to moderately higher than last summer.

Supplies of watermelons have been and are expected to continue substantially smaller than those of a year earlier, and retail prices significantly higher. Less cantaloups were available in the spring than in 1960, but supplies during the summer are expected to be larger than a year earlier.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh vegetables in 1961 is expected to be slightly lower than in 1960, and melon consumption moderately smaller.

Supplies of canned vegetables in the season just beginning are expected to be slightly larger than last season, and supplies of frozen significantly larger. Among major canned items, supplies of sweet corn are expected to be up materially and snap beans up slightly. Lima beans also are expected to be in larger supply. Supplies of tomatoes and tomato juice may be a little larger than last season. But supplies of green peas, asparagus, and some tomato products probably will be down. Supplies of the major frozen items promise to be moderately to substantially larger than last season. During the remaining months of 1961, retail prices of frozen vegetables are expected to average close to those of a year earlier, and canned vegetables a little higher.

Per capita consumption of canned vegetables this year is expected to remain at or near the high level of 1960, and per capita consumption of frozen vegetables is likely to be larger.

Supplies of potatoes during the first half of the year were a little larger, and retail prices considerably lower, than a year earlier. Indicated production for summer harvest is about the same as in 1960. Acreage for fall harvest is up moderately, indicating heavy supplies of potatoes and relatively low retail prices this fall.

Consumption of potatoes per person for the year as a whole is expected to be the same to slightly larger than that of 1960. Consumer use of potatoes in the fresh form is expected to be down, but processing promises to be up.

Early reports indicate a sweetpotato crop of 14.7 million hundredweight, 6 percent smaller than last year. Fewer sweetpotatoes also were available in the first half of 1961 than a year earlier. Retail prices during the first half of the year averaged materially higher than in 1960, and prices during the next few months are expected to continue above year earlier levels. Consumption of sweetpotatoes per person in 1961 is expected to be moderately lower than in 1960.

A little less dry edible beans are expected to be available in the 1961-62 season than a year earlier. Carryover stocks are expected to be somewhat smaller, and prospective production is down 4 percent. Retail prices for the year as a whole probably will average the same to slightly higher than those of 1960. Consumption per person in 1961 is expected to be a little larger than in 1960, largely as a result of USDA donations to needy families.

Fewer dry field peas were available in the first half of 1961 than a year earlier. However, more peas will be available from the larger 1961 crop. For the year as a whole, per capita consumption and retail prices probably will average the same as last year.

Cereal Food Products

Supplies of food grains -- wheat, rye and rice -- will remain in excess of anticipated domestic needs and exports in 1961-62 in spite of a reduction in the 1961 wheat and rye crops. There is no indication that per capita consumption of these cereal grains will change appreciably from the levels of 1960, which were 164 pounds of wheat, 1.4 pounds of rye, and 5.8 pounds of rice.

However, there will probably be sharply reduced crops of two important classes of wheat -- hard red spring and durum -- as a result of the drought in the Northern Great Plains. Hard red spring wheat is used principally in bread and rolls, while durum is used in spaghetti and macaroni. It appears now that per capita consumption of products from these classes of wheat can be maintained through use of stocks and substitution of other classes of wheat.

Higher support prices are in effect in 1961-62 for the three food grains. Except in the case of wheat, support prices will probably be reflected in higher farm prices. This, in turn, could bring some increase in retail prices of their products.

Retail prices of macaroni, white bread, and family flour during January-June 1961 were somewhat above the annual averages reported for 1960. However, retail prices of rice during the first 6 months of 1961 have remained at the 1960 level.

Domestic sales of corn sugar in the first 5 months of 1961 were 3 percent higher than in the same period of 1960. This would indicate that per capita consumption for 1961 probably will equal, and possibly exceed, the 10.2 pounds consumed in 1960, the highest rate since 1947. Sales of corn sugar for the 5 months were up about 2 percent, while cornstarch sales were 4 percent smaller.

Cornmeal consumption has followed a downward trend for a number of years -- a trend expected to continue in 1961. In recent years much of the decline has been in cornmeal for farm household use. The 3.1 million bushels of the 1960 crop used for food on farms where grown was only a fourth as large as 10 years ago.

Domestic consumption of oat and barley food products in 1961 is expected to continue at about the 1960 levels.

Retail prices of corn flakes, cornmeal, and rolled oats have advanced slightly since the middle of 1960 and in June they were about 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

Sugar

Distribution of sugar for consumption in the continental United States totalled 4.9 million tons, raw value, through the middle of July 1961, up less than one percent from the corresponding period of 1960. Thus far, all but 50,000 tons of the 10 million-ton requirements determination for 1961 have been authorized for purchase or importation. Per capita consumption will be maintained at around 98 pounds, refined basis, the same as in recent years.

The maritime strike interrupted shipments of sugar from Puerto Rico and Hawaii during the last half of June and the first few days of July, but imports of sugar arriving in foreign vessels were not affected by the strike. Consequently, there was no immediate threat to sugar supplies.

Wholesale sugar prices advanced slightly late in May, but receded early in July. The average retail price for a 5-pound bag of sugar was 59.1 cents in June, 0.3 cents less than the first quarter average.

POSTWAR CHANGES IN POULTRY CONSUMPTION 1/

The surge of economic activity accompanying World War II brought rising consumer incomes, which increased the demand for meat-type foods. Because of technological developments in poultry husbandry in the 1930's and the short growing cycle, the industry was able to increase supply more quickly than producers of red meats. The higher level of poultry production and consumption achieved during the war served as a base for the further increases since the postwar period, after temporary declines in production during 1946-49.

For 1961, per capita consumption of chicken and turkey will average about 38 pounds per person (ready-to-cook equivalent). This is up from the 25.7 pound wartime peak (1943), and the postwar lows of less than 22 pounds in 1947 and 1948. Per capita consumption has shown an almost unbroken annual advance since 1948. (See table 4.)

The upsurge in commercial broiler production has been the greatest factor in the postwar increases in poultry meat supply. Turkey production also increased markedly, but, since this is a smaller proportion of the total output, the gains are less startling than for broilers. Gains of both these specialized types of poultry meat have occurred at the expense of "farm chickens," the byproduct fowl and cockerels produced incidental to egg production.

In 1947 and 1948, these "farm chickens" -- and chickens from backyard flocks -- supplied about 13 or 14 pounds of the 21 to 22 pounds of chicken and turkey eaten by the average consumer per year. Of the remainder, 4 or 5 pounds were supplied by broilers, and 3 or 4 by turkeys. Now, broilers supply over 80 percent of the nearly 30 pounds of chicken consumed per capita, and turkeys provide an additional 7 3/4 pounds to the 38-pound total for chickens and turkeys.

The specialized types of poultry that are the major sources of U. S. supply -- contrasted to the byproduct chickens that are incidental to egg production -- are grown in large flocks and on few farms. The 1959 Census of Agriculture reported that fewer than 50,000 farms "sold" broilers and that 3,000 farms grew four-fifths of the turkeys raised in that year. Most of these birds are grown under some degree of "integration."

> "Vertical integration" is the form of production organization under which successive functions are controlled by the same or related managements. In broiler production, for example, the owner of the poultry slaughtering plant may finance the farm production of the birds and schedule the dates of their marketing; he may prepare and deliver their rations, through a feed-mixing auxiliary; and he may control both the hatchery which produced the chicks and the breeding flock which supplied eggs to the hatchery.

1/ Prepared by Edward Karpoff of the Commodity Analysis Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

Table 4.--Civilian per capita consumption of poultry compared with other meats, selected years to 1935 and annually 1940-60 1/

Year	Poultry, ready-to-cook				Meats, fresh retail cut equivalent					Poultry as a percentage of total
	Chicken		Turkey	Total poultry, including ducks and geese	Beef and veal	Pork, including bacon and salt side	Total, including lamb and mutton, edible offal	Fish, edible weight	Total meat, poultry and fish	
	Commercial broilers	Total								
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.
1910	2/	15.5	---	18.0	62.2	57.9	139.0	(12.3)	169.3	11
1915	2/	14.4	---	16.8	50.0	61.8	129.5	(12.3)	158.6	11
1920	2/	13.7	---	16.0	54.0	59.1	130.5	(12.9)	159.4	10
1925	2/	14.3	---	16.4	54.8	62.1	133.8	(12.2)	162.4	10
1930	2/	15.7	1.5	17.9	44.4	62.4	123.3	11.3	152.5	12
1935	0.7	13.1	1.7	15.4	49.7	45.0	110.9	11.6	137.9	11
1940	2.0	14.1	2.9	17.5	50.1	68.0	135.9	11.6	165.0	11
1941	2.8	15.4	2.9	18.8	55.0	63.7	137.0	12.2	168.0	11
1942	3.2	17.7	3.0	21.1	55.8	59.2	135.1	9.8	166.0	13
1943	4.1	23.0	2.7	26.1	49.6	73.4	143.3	9.0	178.4	15
1944	3.9	20.4	2.7	23.5	55.2	74.0	150.9	9.8	184.2	13
1945	5.0	21.6	3.5	25.5	57.7	61.9	140.9	11.0	177.4	14
1946	4.1	19.4	3.7	23.5	57.8	70.5	147.8	11.6	182.9	13
1947	4.3	18.1	3.6	22.1	64.8	64.7	147.4	11.1	180.6	12
1948	5.5	18.3	3.1	21.8	58.4	63.1	138.4	11.6	171.4	13
1949	7.1	19.6	3.3	23.3	58.6	63.0	137.6	11.7	172.6	13
1950	8.7	20.6	4.1	25.1	57.4	64.4	137.8	12.6	175.5	14
1951	10.4	21.7	4.4	26.5	50.3	66.8	132.4	12.1	171.0	15
1952	11.7	22.1	4.7	27.2	55.7	67.4	139.4	12.0	178.6	15
1953	12.3	21.9	4.8	27.1	69.9	59.1	146.4	12.4	185.9	15
1954	13.7	22.8	5.3	28.5	72.4	55.8	145.4	12.3	186.2	15
1955	13.8	21.3	5.0	26.7	73.4	62.1	153.2	11.4	191.3	14
1956	17.3	24.4	5.2	30.0	76.1	62.5	156.4	11.3	197.7	15
1957	19.1	25.5	5.9	31.8	74.8	56.8	148.3	11.1	191.2	17
1958	22.0	28.2	5.9	34.5	69.7	56.0	141.9	11.6	188.0	18
1959	22.8	28.9	6.3	35.6	69.5	62.8	149.4	11.7	196.7	18
1960 3/	23.5	28.3	6.3	35.0	73.0	60.7	150.8	11.5	197.3	18

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.
2/ Not separately available.
3/ Preliminary.

Note that the entries for red meats in this table are on a fresh retail cut equivalent, which differs from carcass weight equivalent, that at times is used for this comparison.

With large-scale production the norm, and with "integration" imposing further pressures toward uniformity, a remarkably standardized product is prepared for market.

The inspection and grading programs of the USDA contribute to the high quality of poultry meat marketed in the United States. (See tables 5 and 7.) Since the beginning of 1959, USDA must inspect for wholesomeness practically all slaughtered poultry moving in interstate commerce. (Exceptions from

mandatory inspection are made for birds retailed by producers, and for birds slaughtered according to religious ritual.) Prior to 1959, the inspection program had been voluntary.

Since inspection requires examination of the viscera, a practical effect of the inspection program was to complete the trend of offering all dressed birds in commerce fully eviscerated, ready-to-cook. Until 1959, when inspection became mandatory, some poultry was retailed in "New York dressed" form (blood and feathers off, no other preparation). This form of preparation, which was the norm 20 years ago, had declined even before inspection became mandatory for the great bulk of dressed poultry shipped interstate.

The retailing of live poultry is now also passé. For a time, it survived in response to the preference of immigrant groups -- particularly Jewish and Italian housewives -- who preferred to buy their chicken live. But the passing of the older generation has limited the retail demand.

Although ready-to-cook poultry has now almost completely displaced New York dressed, frozen poultry has not supplanted fresh chilled to any similar degree. For turkeys, where the demand is strongly seasonal, about 80 percent of the output is marketed frozen, but less than 1/5 of the young chickens are frozen in the course of the marketing process. Probably a somewhat larger proportion of hens are marketed frozen, because, like turkeys, there is considerable seasonality. (See table 6.)

Table 5.--Poultry officially graded by USDA, 1945 to date

Year	Turkeys		Other poultry	
	Quantity graded	As a percentage of total production	Quantity graded 1/	As a percentage of total production of chickens (including broilers)
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent
1945	2/ 86	13	2/164	4
1946	2/109	16	2/149	4
1947	2/106	18	2/165	5
1948	2/ 94	18	2/165	5
1949	3/207	4/30	3/227	4/6
1950	3/5/ 48	6/	3/5/405	6/
1951	3/198	4/23	3/341	4/7
1952 7/	246	31	289	8
1953	213	28	277	8
1954	290	33	315	8
1955	352	43	401	11
1956	521	54	610	14
1957	664	64	756	17
1958	709	68	919	18
1959	805	72	1,706	33
1960	811	69	1,882	36

1/ Including some ducks, geese, and other fowl, as well as chickens.
2/ New York dressed weight.
3/ New York dressed and ready-to-cook weights combined.
4/ Comparison with production on dressed weight basis.
5/ Most turkeys included in other poultry.
6/ Not comparable to other years.
7/ Beginning 1952 quantities are in terms of ready-to-cook weight.

Table 6.--Seasonality of poultry supply: Slaughter under Federal inspection, by months, 1960

Period	Young chickens			Mature chicken			All turkeys		
	Number head	Pounds live-weight	Average live-weight per bird	Number head	Pounds live-weight	Average live-weight per bird	Number head	Pounds live-weight	Average live-weight per bird
	Mil.	Mil.	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Lb.
1960									
January	105.0	353.7	3.37	8.2	39.4	4.79	1.8	27.4	15.0
February	105.5	348.7	3.30	7.7	38.3	4.97	1.4	17.5	12.8
March	120.7	396.7	3.29	5.9	30.2	5.15	1.6	17.1	10.5
April	125.4	420.1	3.35	3.7	18.8	5.12	1.9	20.8	11.2
May	137.1	460.9	3.36	5.0	25.6	5.14	2.7	33.9	12.7
June	142.8	471.3	3.30	6.4	32.6	5.09	3.9	57.6	14.7
July	138.1	446.9	3.24	7.8	38.3	4.94	4.5	64.8	14.3
August	162.1	525.0	3.24	11.2	50.8	4.55	9.2	138.7	15.0
September	140.9	474.3	3.37	13.9	65.8	4.73	10.9	188.0	17.3
October	130.2	450.1	3.46	15.7	74.8	4.75	12.9	241.6	18.8
November	113.9	399.5	3.51	13.9	66.5	4.80	11.9	227.3	19.1
December	111.9	389.6	3.48	11.2	54.1	4.83	8.1	155.3	19.3
Total	1,533.6	5,136.8	3.35	110.5	535.2	4.84	70.7	1,190.0	16.8

Broilers, which constitute the bulk of the poultry sold, are produced at a relatively uniform rate the year round. The slight seasonality of production meshes neatly with the seasonality of demand, which is greatest in the summertime. At that time supplies of red meats are seasonally low, and hot weather encourages top-of-stove and outdoor cooking, to which broiler-fryers are readily adaptable. The relatively stable year-round supply limits the economic advantage of long-time storage. Freezing broilers as a routine marketing technique is not taking hold quickly. Packing in ice remains a standard means of refrigerating these birds -- requiring speedy marketing, typically a week or less from slaughter to retail sale.

For other classes of poultry, with freezing nearly standard, speed in marketing is not necessary. The month of greatest turkey slaughter is October, but greatest consumption is later, with half of the annual disappearance occurring in November and December. Thus, freezing is necessary to close the gap between times of peak production and peak consumption, and also to preserve heavy birds -- toms -- for year-round use in hotels and restaurants.

Turkeys that are produced year round are mostly small ones intended for household use. They are in the weight class first supplied by the Beltsville Small White variety, and now supplied also by immature birds of the heavy white-feathered varieties.

Freezing and storage are also important for hens, the third largest class of poultry, because of the seasonality of supply. (Farmers replace old flocks with young pullets in fall and early winter months.) The demand for these hens seems steady year round, particularly from food manufacturers engaged in further processing of frozen pot pies, canned boned chicken, chicken soup, and similar products. The greater flavor of mature chickens over young, and the firmer flesh that better resists processing heat make hens the preferred raw material. The generally lower wholesale price than broilers is a further advantage.

Table 7 shows that further processing has been an expanding outlet for poultry meat. This includes partially cooked rolls ("logs") of light and dark turkey meat, in natural proportions, which are a convenient basis for turkey dinners when refrigerated space is at a premium and speed and ease of kitchen preparation is important.

Most poultry is distributed through the large-volume retailers -- mainly chain food stores. The economies introduced by mass production and merchandising have largely eliminated the old-fashioned huckster, the farmer who does his own retailing, and other highly personalized forms of distribution. The poultry processor -- whose overhead conveyor is a dis-assembly line on which birds are bled, scalded, plucked, cleaned, and readied for refrigeration -- requires large and steady volumes for efficient operation, and the mass-retailer prefers to buy in large lots that only the large-scale slaughterer can supply. Therefore the market forces combine toward large-scale production of the broiler-fryer, which presently accounts for three-fourths of the retail volume of poultry. Iced fresh broiler-fryers bear a lower farm-to-retail markup than most other poultry items because they are high-volume sellers. Iced fresh broiler-fryers and Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys are frequent items for special sales at lower-than-normal markups because they are standardized and comparisons between stores can be readily made. These specials or leaders are thought to establish an unrealistically low price benchmark in the consumer's mind, and thereby limit the opportunity for sales at normal markups.

Retail prices of poultry have increased less during the postwar inflation than have the prices of competing meats partly because of the widespread practice of "specialing" (special sales at or near wholesale costs). The U. S. retail prices of broilers averaged 43 cents per pound in 1960, and 42 in 1959, compared with 60 cents for 1947-49. Thanksgiving turkey prices in Washington, D. C., which were 69-79 cents a pound for ready-to-cook hens in 1949, were down to 43 cents in 1960,and had been 39 to 41 cents the year before. The average price of all retail cuts of choice beef, in contrast, rose from 68 cents in 1947-49 to 81 cents in 1960.

The advantageous price of poultry, from the consumer viewpoint, and the nostalgic attitude reminiscent of the Sunday treat position occupied before World War II combine to create the good demand for poultry meat. The ability of the poultry industry to supply large quantities of poultry meat, and of the distributive organizations to process and retail it at advantageous prices compared with other meats, means that poultry meat is probably going to increase in both per capita consumption and as a percentage of total meat, poultry, and fish consumption.

Table 7 .--Poultry certified under USDA inspection, and poultry canned or used in prepared foods, as a percentage of production on farms, 1955 to date

Year	Production on farms, ready-to-cook equivalent			Certified under USDA inspection		Canned or used in prepared foods 1/	
	Farm chickens	Broilers	Total	Quantity	As a percentage of total production on farms	Quantity, ready-to-cook equivalent	As a percentage of total production on farms
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
				a. Chickens			
1955	1,148	2,322	3,470	613	18	---	---
1956	1,128	3,000	4,128	850	21	163	4
1957	1,008	3,325	4,333	957	22	184	4
1958	1,033	3,910	4,943	1,270	26	199	4
1959	1,029	4,149	5,178	3,824	74	208	4
1960	865	4,335	5,200	4,071	78	293	6
				b. Turkeys			
1955			818	409	50	---	---
1956			957	575	60	33	3
1957			1,034	700	68	49	5
1958			1,038	747	72	62	6
1959			1,123	883	79	80	7
1960			1,175	948	81	102	9
				c. Total, chickens and turkeys			
1955			4,288	1,022	24	182	4
1956			5,085	1,425	28	196	4
1957			5,367	1,657	31	233	4
1958			5,981	2,017	34	261	4
1959			6,301	4,707	75	288	5
1960			6,375	5,019	79	395	6

1/ Including frozen foods.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption and Demand

Coffee Consumption in the United States, 1920-65, U. S. Department of Commerce. 1961. 53 pp. 2/

Consumption and Demand for Ice Cream in the Urban South, by Dale H. Carley. Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin No. 76. January 1961. 31 pp. 3/

Consumption Trends and Patterns for Vegetables, Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Peas, by Gertrude Gronbech. Agriculture Handbook No. 215, July 1961. 57 pp. [Summary of major published research, with implications for the future.]

"Food for the Homemaker, Her Family, and the World," talk by Ruth M. Leverton, 52nd Annual Meeting, American Home Economics Assoication, Cleveland, Ohio. June 1961. 9 pp. 4/

Measures and Procedures for Analysis of U. S. Food Consumption, by Marguerite C. Burk. Agriculture Handbook No. 206, June 1961. 118 pp.

Policies for Expanding the Demand for Farm Food Products in the United States, Part II. Programs and Results, by Martin E. Abel and Willard W. Cochrane. Technical Bulletin 238, University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, April 1961. 103 pp. 5/

"A Quarter Century of Peaches," by Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation, June 1961, TFS-139, pp. 23-44. [Summary of trends in production, form, and consumption.]

Trends and Patterns for Analysis of U. S. Food Consumption, by Marguerite C. Burk. Agriculture Handbook No. 214, June 1961. 123 pp.

Urban School Systems Without Lunch Service as a Potential Market for Foods, by Kenneth E. Anderson. AMS-443, April 1961. 8 pp.

Marketing and Other

Agricultural Statistics, 1960. U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1961. 633 pp. 6/

Fish, the Great Potential Food Supply, by D. B. Finn. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, World Food Problems, No. 3, 1960. 47 pp. 7/

Grain Marketing in the Soviet Union with Emphasis on Wheat, Report of a Technical Study Group, Economic Research Service, June 1961. 57 pp.

"Market Potential for Processed Potatoes in Selected Markets," paper presented by Morris W. Wills and Harry H. Harp, 11th Annual Potato Utilization Conference, University of Florida, Gainesville, May 1, 1961. 7 pp.

"Price Formation and Pricing Efficiency in Marketing Agricultural Products: The Role of Market News and Grade Standards," speech by Victor B. Phillips, Conference of the National Association of Social Science Teachers, Economics Section, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1961. 8 pp.

A Survey of Poultry Meat Sales in Georgia Restaurants, by Harold B. Jones and Kenneth N. May. Mimeograph Series N.S. 112. March 1961. 15 pp. 8/

"Understanding what Goes into Your Food Bill," speech by Leo R. Gray, Conference of the National Association of Social Science Teachers, Economics Section, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1961. 10 pp.

Continued -

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/ - Continued

Consumer Marketing Bulletins and Handbooks 9/

These publications were prepared for the Federal Extension Service by Iowa State University for use by consumer marketing specialists and other State Extension Service personnel. The publications are designed to provide background reference materials useful in extension marketing programs.

Consumer Marketing Bulletins:

I. Consumer Decision Making, November 1960, 54 pp. [Summary of published materials related to consumer behavior, consumption economics and marketing.] 9/

II. Economic Information for Consumer Marketing Programs, May 1961, 103 pp. [Description and compilation of data useful in consumer marketing and related extension programs.] 9/

III. Understanding Consumers and Markets, May 1961, 51 pp. [Examples of use of available information for consumer marketing problems.] 9/

IV. Time and Money Economies for Selected Foods in Various Stages of Preparation, May 1961, 22 pp. [Comparisons of household food preparation time and food costs for foods in different forms of commercial processing.] 9/

Consumer Marketing Handbooks:

[These handbooks provide, for selected food commodities,summaries of available information on production, marketing, consumption, institutional factors, and the interplay of such factors in the marketing system.]

I. Meat, November 1959, 48 pp. 9/

II. Cereal Products, January 1960, 24 pp. 9/

III. Fruits and Vegetables, May 1961. 104 pp. 9/

IV. Dairy Products, December 1960. 47 pp. 9/

V. Poultry and Eggs, March 1960. 40 pp. 9/

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

2/ May be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Paperbound, 25 cents.

3/ May be obtained from Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia.

4/ Available from Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

5/ May be obtained from the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

6/ May be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Paperbound, $1.75.

7/ May be purchased from Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Paperbound, 50 cents.

8/ May be obtained from the University of Georgia College of Agriculture, College Experiment Station, Athens, Georgia.

9/ Available from Publication Distribution, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, at $6.50 for the set of 4 bulletins and 5 handbooks. Individual copies are $1.00 except Bulletin IV and Handbook II, each of which cost $0.50.

Table 8.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and preliminary estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 Preliminary 2/	Preliminary estimates for 1961 2/ 3/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	4/13,330	4/13,580	4/14,725	4/15,200	219	158	103
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	4/1,186	4/1,008	4/1,108	4/1,100	106	76	99
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	4/688	4/738	4/768	4/800	92	112	104
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	4/10,454	4/11,993	4/11,630	4/11,600	158	113	100
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	4/25,658	4/27,319	4/28,231	4/28,700	177	130	102
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	696	647	669	5/	---	---	---
Canned 6/	Mil.lb.	337	484	508	435	492	5/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	68	58	57	5/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,272	1,140	1,218	5/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 7/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	4/5,441	4/5,542	4/5,319	4/5,325	160	105	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 7/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	4/5,005	4/5,230	4/5,234	4/5,750	332	209	110
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 7/	Mil.lb.	288	492	4/1,038	4/1,123	4/1,175	4/1,500	521	305	128
Dairy products										
Total milk 8/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	4/123.2	4/122.0	4/122.9	4/124.5	118	107	101
Cheese 9/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,399	1,383	1,478	1,630	242	141	110
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,751	2,743	2,666	2,680	120	77	101
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,159	3,355	3,354	3,365	263	122	100
Fats and Oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	4/1,486	4/1,411	4/1,436	4/1,480	67	92	103
Lard 10/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	4/2,426	4/2,780	4/2,568	4/2,575	158	106	100
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,573	1,611	1,695	1,760	473	210	104
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,006	2,252	2,312	2,375	155	166	103
Cooking and salad oils 11/	Mil.lb.	5/	5/	5/	1,756	1,769	1,875	---	---	106
Other edible fats and oils 12/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	7,005	8,139	8,599	8,835	410	226	103
Total fats and oils (fat content) 13/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	4/10,627	4/12,055	4/12,324	4/12,601	227	165	102
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	6,118	4/6,824	4/6,858	4/6,300	92	72	92
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	4,059	4/3,947	4/3,472	4/3,950	90	104	114
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	4,194	4/4,181	4/3,910	4/4,200	90	93	107
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,347	3,982	3,795	3,900	228	150	103
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,024	2,067	2,072	1,950	586	87	94
Frozen (including juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,360	1,702	1,610	1,700	1,604	409	106
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	600	781	687	767	69	80	112
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 14/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,933	24,274	25,464	24,500	132	109	96
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,780	19,877	20,641	20,100	134	109	97
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,153	4,397	4,823	4,400	123	108	91
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,284	7,603	8,005	8,275	205	136	103
Frozen	Mil.lb.	15/77	448	1,428	1,621	1,953	2,175	2,825	485	111
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	266	243	4/257	4/272	128	110	106
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	19	4/16	4/15	41	60	94
Dry edible beans 16/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	4/1,929	4/1,894	4/1,791	4/1,713	126	92	96
Dry field peas 16/	Mil.lb.	229	401	4/266	4/500	4/324	4/358	156	89	110
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,815	2,822	3,075	3,400	175	165	111
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	4/1,457	4/1,121	4/1,350	4/1,259	166	101	93
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	4/33.2	4/23.1	4/32.5	4/26.2	58	113	81
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,754	2,828	3,529	3,517	262	151	100
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	4/3,356	4/3,824	4/3,891	4/3,175	155	114	82
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	4/1,401	4/1,052	4/1,151	4/961	92	74	83
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	4/477	4/422	4/427	4/366	153	131	86
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,814	1,588	1,784	5/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1961, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Incorporates changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 5/ Not available. 6/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 7/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 8/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 9/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 10/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 11/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 12/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 13/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 14/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 15/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 16/ Cleaned basis.

Table 9.- Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-58 and 1959-61 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Apr.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
May	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
June	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124
July	112	75	113	82	134	131	121	161	117	125
Aug.	110	77	114	82	134	126	121	161	116	125
Sept.	110	83	116	81	134	124	121	161	116	125
Oct.	109	81	116	80	134	124	121	162	116	126
Nov.	108	79	116	80	134	123	121	161	115	126
Dec.	107	76	117	80	134	126	121	161	115	126
1960	109	5/ 82	117	5/ 78	137	128	5/121	5/162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961										
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128
Apr.	110	76	118	83	140	131	119	162	118	128
May	109	74	118	84	140	132	119	162	118	127
June	107	73	117	85	140	135	119	162	118	128

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home. 5/ Annual averages computed by Economic Research Service.

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LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Volume of farm marketing and home consumption and per capita food consumption	2
2	Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities	2
3	Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities	4
4	Civilian per capita consumption of poultry compared with other meats, selected years to 1935 and annually 1940-60	18
5	Poultry officially graded by USDA, 1945 to date	20
6	Seasonality of poultry supply: Slaughter under Federal inspection, by months, 1960	21
7	Poultry certified under USDA inspection, and poultry canned or used in prepared foods, as a percentage of production on farms, 1955 to date	23
8	Production of major food commodities	26
9	Retail food price and total consumer price indexes	27

The next issue of the National Food Situation is scheduled for release November 13, P.M.

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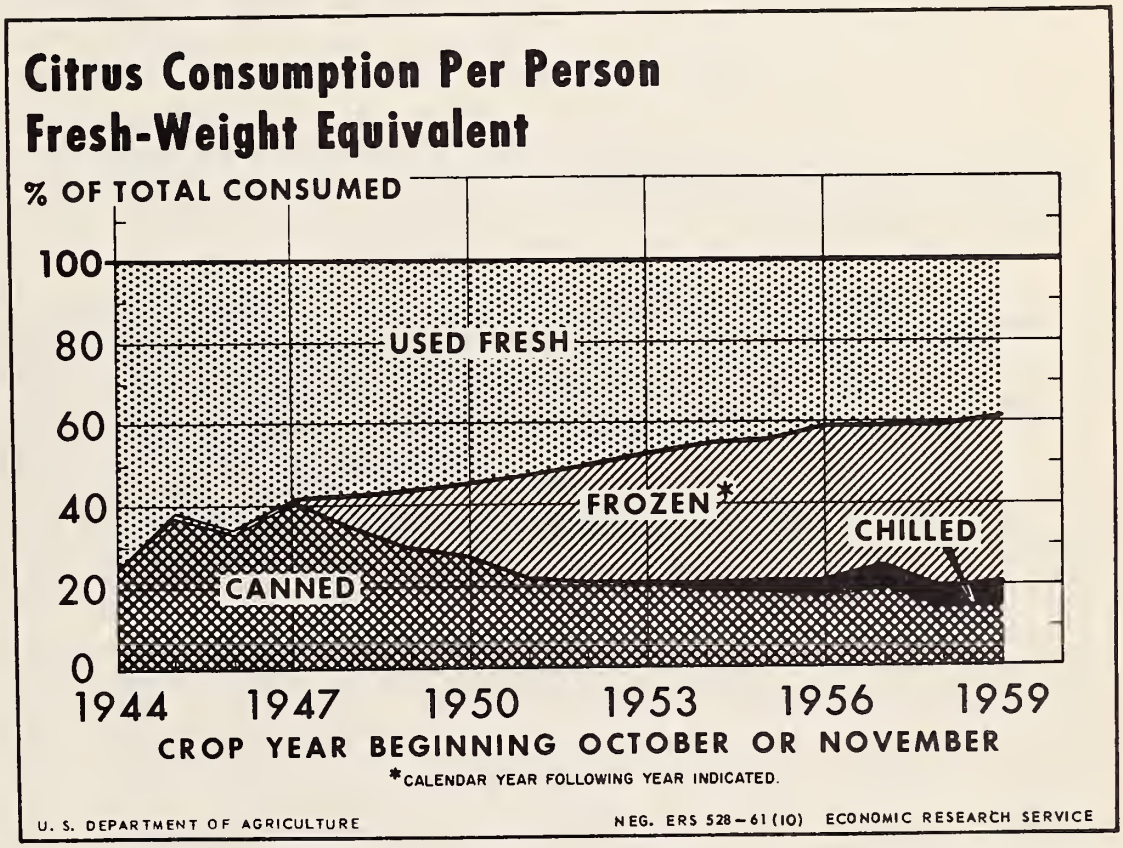
1962 OUTLOOK ISSUE

NOVEMBER 1961
FOR RELEASE
November 13, P. M.

NFS-98

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

In the 1944-45 crop year, per capita consumption of citrus fruit, fresh equivalent basis, was about 75 percent fresh and 25 percent processed (canned). By 1959-60, the percentage of fresh had dropped to 39 percent, while that of processed had increased to 61 percent. In the processed group there was a striking shift from use in canned form to use in frozen and, more recently, chilled form. In 1959-60, frozen citrus concentrates and other frozen items comprised about two-thirds of all processed citrus consumed.



IN THIS ISSUE

Postwar Trends in Citrus Consumption

The World Food Situation

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Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1953-60 and estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	1961 Preliminary 1/ 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1960
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	108	108	112	117	112	119	124	127	129	177	102
Food grains 4/	54	98	92	81	90	78	109	103	117	106	196	91
Vegetables 5/	88	95	95	97	101	100	100	102	102	103	117	101
Fruit and nuts 6/	89	98	99	103	105	103	103	109	105	107	120	102
Sugar crops	106	105	117	107	107	122	120	130	128	146	138	114
Total food crops 7/	74	96	93	91	96	91	105	104	108	105	142	97
Meat animals	73	108	112	119	125	120	1/117	125	126	129	177	102
Poultry and eggs	63	118	124	122	134	137	1/145	151	150	163	259	109
Dairy products	88	104	106	107	110	111	1/110	109	110	112	127	102
Total food livestock 8/	75	109	112	116	123	121	1/120	126	126	131	175	104
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	106	108	110	116	113	116	120	122	124	165	102
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	103	103	113	100

1/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Estimates for 1961 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of Nov. 1,1961. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1950-61 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.2	1.2	26.1	92.5	6.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 10/	94.5	7.3	-1.8	100.0	64.8	1.1	25.8	91.7	7.7	9/	.6	.6
1960 10/	96.1	6.8	-2.9	100.0	64.1	1.0	25.8	90.9	8.7	---	.4	.4
1961 11/	92.3	6.7	1.0	100.0	64.3	1.0	25.2	90.5	8.8	---	.7	.7
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958	114.2	7.8	-6.3	115.7	75.5	1.4	30.2	107.1	7.7	9/	.9	.9
1959 10/	113.8	8.8	-2.2	120.4	78.0	1.3	31.1	110.4	9.2	9/	.8	.8
1960 10/	117.9	8.4	-3.5	122.8	78.7	1.3	31.6	111.6	10.6	---	.6	.6
1961 11/	115.9	8.4	1.2	125.5	80.6	1.3	31.7	113.6	11.0	---	.9	.9

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Incorporates revisions based on the 1959 Census of Agriculture. Data for 1960 are preliminary. 11/ Indication.

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 2, 1961

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Highlights	5
Commodity Reviews	7
Nutritional Review	19
Postwar Trends in Citrus Consumption	22
The World Food Situation	31
Recent Articles, Reports and Speeches Pertaining to Food Consumption Data and Analyses	37
List of Tables	41

SUMMARY

The food inventory, including livestock coming up for slaughter, promises some increase in food supplies above the high level of last winter. With present farm programs and average growing conditions, crop production in 1962 may change little from the reduced level in 1961, while the uptrend in livestock production is expected to continue in 1962.

Consumer disposable incomes in 1961 are running around 3½ percent above 1960 and expenditures for food are around 3 percent higher. Increased total food expenditures are largely accounted for by rising population and higher food prices, with per capita food consumption only slightly above the 1960 rate. So far this year, retail food prices averaged about 2 percent above the same period of 1960. However, for the rest of this year they are expected to average a little below the level of the same period last year because of increased supplies and lower prices for pork, poultry and eggs.

Expanding economic activity points to a continued rise in consumer incomes and expenditures for food in 1962. But, with abundant supplies of both livestock products and food crops virtually assured for 1962, average retail food prices are not likely to rise much in the coming year. With plenty of food available, higher consumer incomes, and relatively favorable prices, per capita food consumption may again increase slightly in 1962.

The Supplement for 1960 to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. This publication revises and brings through 1960 the statistics in the Supplement for 1956.

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meat (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	151.6	159.5	161.5	160.6	126	108	99
Beef	55.6	65.6	80.5	81.4	85.2	86.7	156	132	102
Veal	8.1	9.7	6.7	5.7	6.2	5.9	73	61	95
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.0	74	104	104
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	60.2	67.6	65.3	63.0	112	92	96
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.6	96	101	101
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	354	353	334	323	108	84	97
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	28.2	28.9	28.3	30.1	225	161	106
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	7.4	336	224	117
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.5	25.7	25.0	24.6	24.0	76	81	98
Total nonfat milk solids	36.7	42.9	44.0	44.1	44.1	43.7	119	102	99
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.7	155	124	104
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	79	66	96
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	336	330	324	314	95	87	97
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	17.8	18.7	18.4	17.9	181	96	97
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	45.3	46.2	45.4	45.8	101	108	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	44	71	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	331	171	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	9.6	8.8	7.7	7.9	72	64	103
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	108	132	101
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.4	175	156	99
Cooking and salad oils 6/	3/	3/	3/	9.7	9.7	9.7	---	---	100
Other edible	3/	3/	3/	1.4	1.8	1.5	---	---	83
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	7/97.8	101.5	97.4	95.4	69	72	98
Citrus	49.2	54.8	7/30.9	34.0	33.3	30.7	62	56	92
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	7/22.5	23.0	20.1	20.1	66	79	100
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	7/44.4	44.5	44.0	44.6	75	86	101
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.7	22.1	23.1	23.1	154	122	100
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.7	11.2	12.1	12.2	313	77	101
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.2	1,150	288	101
Dried	5.8	3.9	7/3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	57	85	100
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 8/	140.2	147.8	7/129.0	125.6	127.2	123.2	88	83	97
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	7/102.1	100.4	100.6	99.0	87	82	98
Melons	27.0	27.4	7/26.9	25.2	26.6	24.2	90	88	91
Canned	30.1	39.2	44.7	44.8	44.5	44.8	149	114	101
Frozen	9/.4	2.9	8.1	8.9	9.8	10.8	2,700	372	110
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	101	101	102	104	80	91	102
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	6.7	7.7	6.2	5.6	26	44	90
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.6	86	113	104
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.5	.7	.4	.4	67	67	100
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.1	97.7	98.9	98	101	103	99
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	32	57	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.4	135	105	102
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	138	100	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	137	88	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	112	120	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	214	107	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	90	106	100
Barley food products 10/	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	71	62	100
Wheat:									
Flour 11/	160	137	121	120	118	117	73	85	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	82	84	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.8	100	118	98
Beverages									
Coffee 12/	14.0	18.2	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	114	88	101
Tea	.67	.58	.60	.60	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	100	107	107
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	112	109	98

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in the year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. 7/ Changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture are not incorporated. 8/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 9/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 10/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 11/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 12/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

HIGHLIGHTS

Meat supplies per capita will be up seasonally in the next few months and a little higher than last year. This results primarily from the rise in pork output as slaughter reflects increased marketings from the larger spring pig crop. Although pork consumption per person will be up in the last quarter of this year, the overall rate for 1961 will be below 1960. Beef production in the next few months will be only slightly larger than a year ago and production of other meats will be close to year-earlier levels. Some decline in the average price of meat is expected from present levels during the remainder of the year, mostly due to lower pork prices.

Meat production in 1962 probably will increase enough over this year's levels to yield a small increase in per capita consumption. Nearly all of this increase will be in pork. The current modest upswing in cattle numbers will probably continue in 1962 and the further increase in beef output probably will be slightly more than the population growth. Per capita consumption for veal and lamb and mutton in 1962 may be slightly under the 1961 rate. Little change is expected in average retail prices for meat over 1961. The somewhat larger meat supply per capita in 1962 may be largely offset by an increase in demand for meat.

Supplies of poultry will continue plentiful during the remainder of the year. Turkey supplies will reflect a crop about 26 percent above last year and prices are expected to be the lowest in recent history. Supplies of broilers for the year also are at record high levels, 12 percent above a year earlier. As a result during the remainder of the year poultry prices will continue below a year earlier, and per capita consumption significantly higher. Although egg production is down seasonally in mid-October, the per capita supply for the remainder of the year will be above year-earlier levels. The consumption rate for the whole year will be somewhat below 1960. Egg prices are declining from their season peaks, and they are expected to remain below levels of this season a year ago.

Supplies of poultry are expected to continue large in 1962 and may almost equal record 1961 supplies. Production of chickens will be large again next year, but the turkey crop may be down from this year's level. However, large stocks of frozen turkey will be carried over from the record 1961 crop, and supplies available for consumption during the first half of 1962 will permit per capita use close to the high levels in 1961. Egg consumption per capita next year may slightly exceed the estimated 323 eggs per person for 1961, but not approach the 334 of 1960. Egg prices in 1962 are expected to average somewhat below 1961, especially in the spring.

Supplies of dairy products will be abundant again in 1962 with the prospective further increase in milk production. Commercial demand for dairy products in 1961, especially butter and fluid whole milk, showed more weakness than in the preceding three years, despite the general pickup in consumer incomes so far this year. Cheese was the only bright spot this year, showing another increase in its consumption rate. Substantially larger donations from CCC stocks appear to have arrested the decline in consumption of butter per capita at about the 1960 level. Retail prices for dairy products this fall are not expected to increase as much as last fall. The continued plentiful supplies expected for next year should keep retail prices at about 1961 levels.

Production of food fats and oils from larger 1961 crops is now increasing seasonally. For the remainder of the year, supplies of the edible vegetable oils, lard and butter will be substantially above year-earlier levels. A considerable amount of these fats and oils are expected to be exported. Because of the inelastic demand, civilian consumption per capita of food fats and oils is expected to be at about the rates of last fall. Total domestic use will be up somewhat less than 2 percent, reflecting primarily population growth. For the remainder of the year the average level of retail prices for butter and lard will probably be about the same as a year earlier, but the prices of some vegetable oil food products will continue higher than 1960 through the remainder of this year, because of the higher price supports for oil crops.

Consumption of food fats per capita next year is not expected to vary much from the rates of the last 4 to 5 years. There may be a small further increase in per capita use of margarine, but consumption per capita of butter and other food fats and oils may average about the same as for 1961. Retail prices of most food fat products next year probably will not differ much from this year's levels.

Total supplies of fruit in prospect from now until mid-1962 are moderately larger than they were a year earlier. Fresh deciduous and citrus fruits are expected to be moderately larger than in the previous year and some increase in consumption per capita appears likely. Fruit juices, especially frozen orange juice, is expected to be available in larger volume than in 1960-61 from now until mid-1962. Retail prices of some of the fresh fruits probably will not average as high this fall and winter as in these seasons of 1960-61, but prices of most processed items probably will be about the same.

Supplies of fresh vegetables this fall will be somewhat smaller than a year ago. The supply of canned vegetables through the middle of next year is expected to be moderately larger than a year ago, with the much larger pack offsetting the somewhat smaller stocks at the beginning of the pack year. Substantially more frozen vegetables are available this year than last. Supplies of potatoes for the fall and winter markets are moderately larger than last year, and well above normal market needs. Per capita consumption of potatoes in 1961-62 is likely to be slightly larger than in the 1960-61 season. Retail prices of fresh vegetables this fall are running a little higher than a year earlier. Prices of processed vegetables are expected to average a little higher than in the last pack year. Potato prices in the next 3 to 4 months probably will average below those of a year earlier.

Supplies of all food cereals will continue large. In 1962, civilian per capita consumption of wheat in food products is expected to be slightly below this year's level of 163 pounds, reflecting the continued downtrend in per capita use. Domestic disappearance of rice in 1961-62 probably will be about the same as in 1960-61. Civilian consumption of corn food products next year is expected to continue near the level of the past 3 or 4 years. The upward trend in retail prices of cereal food products should continue in the coming year with prospective further increases in processing and distribution costs.

The nutritive value of the U. S. per capita food consumption in 1961 will probably be about the same as last year, and no significant change is forecast for 1962.

World food production in 1961-62 will probably show little, if any, increase over the high 1960-61 level. With carryover stocks only slightly larger than a year ago, total supplies will probably be about the same as last year. Supplies per capita will be smaller though still well above the prewar and 1952-57 averages.

Present prospects for the world's major crops are mixed. Wheat production is now forecast down 3 percent from 1960, and rice and sugar production may also be down. Output of vegetable oils, on the other hand, is expected to reach or exceed last year's level. Livestock production should continue to trend upward, with increases likely for milk, meat, and poultry products.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Supplies of meat per person for the remainder of the year will be up seasonally and a little larger than a year earlier, due largely to a sharp increase in pork production. Beef output in the final quarter this year is expected to be only slightly larger than a year ago and production of the other red meats will be close to year-earlier levels. Consumption of meat per person in 1962 is expected to be slightly above 1961, with most of the gain occurring in pork. Retail meat prices are currently averaging close to a year earlier. Some decline is likely for the rest of the year due to lower pork prices. It seems probable that the effect of increased per capita supplies on retail prices in 1962 will be offset by a strong demand, and prices will average close to 1961 prices.

Situation

In the first 9 months this year, commercial beef production was nearly 4 percent larger than a year ago. However, this margin has narrowed, and total beef production in the final quarter of this year is expected to exceed October-December 1960 by only 2 percent. The latter gain will likely be in the better grades of beef. Cattle feeders in 26 leading States on October 1 reported intentions to market 5 percent more fed cattle in October-December this year than last. Production of the intermediate and lower grades of beef is a little smaller this fall than last, mainly as a result of decreased cow slaughter. Supplies of beef available for civilian consumption have been augmented by some increase in imports of beef for processing so that consumption per person this fall will exceed slightly that of last fall.

Total veal production this fall will be close to last, as producers are apparently continuing to retain a relatively large part of the calf crop for feeding or herd expansion. January-September veal production in commercial slaughtering plants this year was about 6 percent smaller than last year. Consumption per person for all of 1961 is expected to be below 1960.

Pork supplies per person thus far in 1961 have been about 6 percent smaller than a year earlier because lower hog slaughter through the first 3 quarters has reflected smaller pig crops in 1960. For the year as a whole, per capita consumption of pork is expected to total about 63 pounds, down from 65.3 pounds consumed in 1960. Due to the increase in this year's spring pig crop, slaughter is currently running above a year ago, and will continue well above year-earlier levels this fall and winter, probably large enough to provide about 2 percent more pork per person.

Lamb and mutton consumption per person in 1961 will likely total about 4 percent above 1960. Most of this increase has already occurred because of the persistant gain in sheep and lamb slaughter over a year earlier. Imports, largely mutton for use in processing, are also up from a year ago. Supplies of lamb and mutton per person during the remaining months of 1961 will likely be close to last year.

Retail meat prices for the first 3 quarters of this year have averaged a little higher than for this period in 1960 because of relatively strong pork prices. For the rest of this year, beef prices at retail are expected to be relatively steady, but will average slightly below last fall's prices. Pork prices will continue to decline during this period of increased slaughter and will average below a year earlier. Relatively steady retail prices for lamb are in prospect with prices continuing a little below those of last fall.

Outlook

Current prospects for 1962 indicate that meat production will increase enough to provide civilians with almost a half pound more meat per person than in 1961. The increase will be in pork following increases in the 1961 pig crop. The current upswing in cattle numbers has been modest and will likely continue, at least through 1962. Beef output next year will likely increase slightly more than population growth. Production of veal is expected to be about the same or only slightly larger than in 1961 but, because of population increase, is not expected to supply the 5.9 pounds per person now estimated for this year. Sheep and lamb slaughter in 1962 is expected to be somewhat less than in 1961 and per capita consumption will probably be 6 percent lower than this year. Increasing employment and rising consumer incomes are expected to provide an expanding demand for meat, resulting in retail meat prices for 1962 close to 1961 prices.

Beef consumption in 1962 is forecast at close to the record 86.7 pounds in prospect for 1961. It currently appears that producers will continue to increase inventories during 1962 so that only a moderate increase in slaughter is likely. Fed cattle and grass cattle slaughter next year will probably both

be up from this year, providing for general increases by grade. Supplies of the grades usually sold in retail stores will be ample and increased supplies of the lower grades will likely mean smaller imports of the kinds of beef used in processing.

During the current expansion in cattle production, the emphasis has been on increasing beef output. More of the calves are of beef type and fewer have been slaughtered as calves. This buildup in cattle numbers and the gain in beef production have not yet progressed to the point where a sharp increase in calf slaughter is in prospect for next year. Hence, veal production is not expected to increase significantly in 1962 and per capita consumption of veal in 1962 will again continue relatively low, somewhat under the 5.9 pounds now forecast for 1961.

Smaller lamb and mutton supplies -- both in total and per person -- are likely in 1962. Part of this year's lamb slaughter has come from ewe lambs originally intended for breeding purposes. Some further reduction of inventories is possible next year but this year's high rate of slaughter has lowered the productive potential of our sheep flocks. Hence, slaughter in 1962 will likely fall short of this year. And with the civilian population a little larger than in 1961, consumption of lamb and mutton per person will be somewhat lower.

Pork production in 1962 will likely exceed year-earlier levels throughout the year. The larger fall pig crop now being farrowed assures larger supplies during the first half of 1962. Slaughter during the last half of 1962 will depend upon this spring's farrowings, for which some increase seems likely. In September, producers in 10 Corn Belt States planned a 4 percent increase in litters during the first half of this season. If the gain in the total spring crop is about this large, about a half pound more pork per person will be available in 1962 as compared with 1961.

Imports in 1962 will continue to feature substantial amounts of boneless beef and mutton for processing. Some increase in domestic production of these lower grades will probably hold imports below 1961 rates. No great change is expected in exports during the coming year. Some gain in military takings appears probable in 1962.

Fishery Products 1/

During the next several months, per capita consumption of food fishery products by civilians in the United States is expected to be close to the year-earlier rate. Supplies of important commercially processed fish and shellfish are expected to be about equal to the year-ago level. Retail prices of food fishery products are likely to remain at least moderately higher this season than last.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

About as much food fishery products are expected through the winter months this year as last. Stocks of frozen fish were noticeably lower at the beginning of the fall than at the same time last year, and the seasonal decline in production will continue through February. However, imports, particularly of the fresh and frozen items, are likely to continue greater than a year ago. Supplies of canned salmon will be much larger this season than last and those of tuna about as large. Declines are indicated for canned sardines -- both the California and the Maine products. The catch of Maine sardines through mid-October has been only one-third of the year-earlier catch.

Exports of edible fishery products in the coming months may total no larger than a year earlier. The outmovement of salmon may be up a little but decreases are expected in California pilchards and in mackerel.

Poultry and Eggs

Supplies of turkeys and chickens will be plentiful for the remainder of 1961. Per capita consumption of poultry meat will be significantly higher than a year ago due to the greatly increased supply of broilers and turkeys, which is being sold at sharply lower prices. The total egg supply on an annual basis remains near the 1960 level, but with population continuing to increase, average per capita egg consumption in 1961 will be down from a year earlier. For the remainder of 1961, however, civilian supplies of eggs will be above 1960 as egg production, though seasonally lower, is expected to be above the corresponding period of a year earlier.

Turkey production in 1961 is up 26 percent from a year ago with a crop of 107 million birds raised compared with last year's 85 million. Supplies to consumers will be more than ample at prices below a year ago and the lowest in recent history. The turkey crop this year will support a record total civilian consumption of more than 1.3 billion pounds and a per capita consumption of 7.4 pounds. In 1960 about 1.1 billion pounds were eaten by consumers or 6.3 pounds per person. Government purchase of frozen ready-to-cook turkeys under the 1961 surplus removal program totaled 60 million pounds, 41 million pounds more than total 1960 purchases. Purchases in 1961 represent nearly 4 percent of the crop.

Turkey supplies in the first half of 1962 are expected to remain at levels close to those of this year. Though the turkey crop next year may be down somewhat from 1961 the carryover of frozen stocks into 1962 will be well above a year earlier. A Marketing Agreement and Order program, scheduled for public hearings in November and December, may influence the size and marketing of the main-season 1962 turkey crop.

Supplies of chickens -- mostly broilers -- are at record levels. For the year, broiler production will be up at least 12 percent from 1960. A continued abundance of broilers will be available for the rest of 1961, although by

year-end the weekly slaughter may be below the 1960 level. Volume of marketings through November, however, will continue generally above last year. September placements of broiler chicks, though seasonally smaller, were nearly 6 percent above a year ago. September settings of hatching eggs indicate that marketings in December may be below last December. U. S. average retail prices of broilers for mid-September 1961 as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were 6 cents below mid-September of 1960. Prices for the remainder of the year are expected to continue attractive to consumers at levels below those of 1960. Chicken consumption, on a ready-to-cook basis, will average about 30 pounds per person for 1961. This is an increase of almost 2 pounds from 1960 and up 9.5 pounds from 1950. Increased consumption of broilers accounts for most of the gain as they will represent over 83 percent of all chickens eaten this year. USDA purchases of frozen ready-to-cook broilers for the National School Lunch Program so far this year amounted to more than 25 million pounds by October 26. This represents about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of total chicken supplies for 1961.

In 1962, chicken supplies are likely to be close to 1961. If there is any increase in broiler production, it would no more than slightly exceed population growth. Per capita supply, and hence consumption, of broilers will more likely be a shade below 1961 consumption. Prices in 1962 may average below 1961 in the first few months of the year.

Monthly egg supplies will be above 1960 for the remainder of 1961 because of the very slightly larger laying flock plus expected increased rate of lay per bird. Annual supplies and total egg consumption for 1961, however, will be near 1960 levels since egg production during the first 6 months was below a year earlier. Per capita egg consumption for the year is estimated at 323 eggs, down from 334 eggs in 1960. The February-July government purchases of dried whole egg solids, for distribution to the needy, amounted to 22.5 million pounds, about 1 percent of the estimated 1961 production of eggs.

When egg production was down seasonally this fall, egg prices rose from early summer levels. Since then they have declined. Production on October 1 was above a year ago, and prices remain below the fall months of 1960. With monthly production likely to exceed year-before well into the spring of 1962, the outlook is for first quarter prices to consumers to continue below the corresponding month's prices of a year earlier. For 1962 as a whole, egg prices will be somewhat lower than in 1961.

Dairy Products

Supplies of dairy products will be abundant again in 1962, exceeding domestic requirements by a wider margin than in any year since 1954. Milk production is likely to continue to expand, and consumption from the commercial sector of the market may be only moderately higher. Retail prices for dairy products next year will probably average no higher than in 1961.

Milk production has been increasing for two years following a three-year decline from the 1956 record output of 124.9 billion pounds. Output this year will be close to 125.0 billion pounds, or 2 percent above last year's 122.9 billion pounds. Another significant production increase is in prospect for 1962. Even though milk-feed price relationships will be lower than in 1961, they will still be favorable in relation to long-term averages and will continue to encourage greater production.

The present year has witnessed a significant weakening in the commercial market for dairy products. Despite the decline in the use of dairy products from commercial sources in 1961, the milk equivalent of total civilian consumption may approximate the 1960 level because of substantially larger distributions of butter from CCC supplies. In 1962, Government donations, particularly of cheese, will be further increased, and this, together with some improvement in use from the commercial sector of the market, will likely result in an increase in overall consumption.

Cheese has been the only bright spot in the consumption picture this year. American cheese consumption may reach 5.6 pounds per capita in 1961, compared with 5.4 pounds the year before and the 1947-49 average of 5.2 pounds. Use of other cheese also appears to be higher. The per capita use of fluid milk and cream, evaporated milk, and ice cream will be lower again this year. Because of substantially larger donations from CCC supplies, the decline in butter consump- may be arrested at the 1960 rate of 7½ pounds. Nonfat dry milk use in 1961 also benefited by sharply higher Government distributions.

In 1961, the per capita consumption of all dairy products in terms of milkfat may drop to a new low, forecast at 24.0 pounds per capita, compared with 24.6 pounds in 1960 and the 1947-49 average of 29.5 pounds. The solids-not-fat in per capita dairy product consumption, however, has remained unusually stable at close to 44 pounds since 1957. Such stability is due primarily to increased use of whole and part skim cheeses, cottage cheese, nonfat dry milk and frozen dairy products other than ice cream, which offset declines among other products.

Plentiful supplies of dairy products will tend to keep retail prices through 1962 at about year-earlier levels. In addition, as in recent years, consumers will realize some decline in the average per unit cost of dairy products as they continue to switch to (1) items with a lower fat content, such as from ice cream to ice milk, (2) store purchases, as opposed to home deliveries, and (3) purchases in larger containers, such as from quarts of milk to half gallons.

Food Fats and Oils

Output of food fats is now increasing seasonally. Supplies of edible vegetable oils, lard, and butter this fall will be substantially greater than last fall. Civilian consumption per person during the next few months is expected to continue at about the same rate as a year earlier, leaving record quantities available for export. Retail prices of butter and lard probably will average about the same as last year during the remainder of 1961, but prices of a few vegetable oil food products likely will continue higher than in 1960, due to higher support prices for oil crops.

For the 1961-62 marketing season now under way, current indications are that total supplies of edible fats and oils (including oilseeds) will be a new record, about 15 percent larger than in the preceding one. Beginning stocks on October 1, 1961, were up some from last year but output is also up sharply. The increase in supply is due mainly to the record 1961 soybean crop, much of which will be crushed for oil during the season. Supplies of lard and butter will also be slightly greater in 1961-62 than a year earlier. The larger supplies of lard reflect increased output of hogs this year over 1960.

Domestic disappearance of food fats in 1961-62 probably will continue at about the annual rate of 46.0 pounds (fat content) per person. Total domestic use will be up, however, because of population growth. These prospects indicate that the quantities of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds available for export in 1961-62 will be 40 percent more than last year.

Prospects are that exports of food fats (including soybeans) through September 1962 will be record large, roughly one-third more than the 1960-61 level. Main factors in the export outlook include: (1) Europe will buy more U. S. soybeans because of expanding demand for soybean meal and the small supplies that are likely to be available from Communist China. Also, heavy buying by Europe this fall will, in part, reflect deferment of purchases last summer in anticipation of lower prices for new crop beans in the U. S.; (2) Japan recently removed her restriction on imports of U. S. soybeans. Demand from Japan will result in larger U. S. exports; and (3) Sharp expansion in movement of edible oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) under the Food for Peace Program -- about 1,000 million pounds compared with 525 million in 1960-61.

Domestic demand for food fats throughout calendar year 1962 is expected to remain at about 46 pounds (fat content) per person, about the same as in recent years and the long-term average. Use of butter per capita probably will approximate last year's record low of 7.5 pounds per person, but the margarine usage rate may edge up a bit to a record high. Little change is in prospect in the consumption rates for the cooking fats (lard and shortening) and salad and cooking oils. Retail prices for most food fat products in 1962 probably will not differ significantly from the 1961 levels.

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock basis) in the 1961-62 marketing year, which began August 1, is estimated at 2,083 million pounds. This is 5 percent less than last year. Supplies again this year, nevertheless, are substantially greater than domestic needs for food and farm uses, and the CCC will acquire the surplus under the support program. As in the case for most recent years, prices to growers for 1961-crop peanuts are likely to average at about the support level of 11.0 cents per pound compared with 1960 support of 10.1 cents. A large part of the 1961-crop peanuts acquired by the CCC though price-support operations will be diverted into peanut butter, to be made available for domestic distribution to the school lunch program and to needy persons. As in the past, important domestic commercial outlets for peanuts exist as peanut butter, salted peanuts, roasted peanuts (ball park type),

peanut candy, and peanut oil. Civilian consumption of peanuts in 1961-62 is expected to average around 6.8 pounds (farmer's stock basis) per person, about the same as the postwar average.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits in prospect from now until mid-1962 are moderately larger than in this period of 1960-61. Moreover, supplies of most broad classes of fruit -- fresh deciduous fruits, fresh citrus, canned, frozen, and dried -- are somewhat larger now than a year earlier. Retail prices of some of the fresh fruits this fall and winter will probably not average as high as in these seasons of 1960-61, but prices for most processed items may not be greatly different from those of last fall and winter. Supplies of tree nuts are expected to be larger from now until next summer with retail prices for some kinds of nuts likely to be down a little.

Fresh deciduous fruit, mostly from the large 1961 crops, is expected to be more plentiful from this fall until next spring than in this period of 1960-61. With apple production much larger this year than last, especially in the Eastern States, supplies not only will be more plentiful locally, where grown, this fall, but also more apples are expected to be stored for marketing after the first of the year. Supplies of pears, now mostly fall and winter varieties, are expected to be up moderately. Ample supplies of fresh cranberries will continue to be available through next January 1, and even beyond. Whether supplies of fresh grapes will be larger or smaller this fall and winter than last will depend largely upon the volume of Emperors, one of the latest varieties to be harvested, that are put into cold storage. Prospective acreage of strawberries for harvest in 1962 is about 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1961. This could lead to increased supplies next year.

Supplies of most kinds of fresh citrus fruit will be moderately to considerably larger from this fall to next spring than in the same period of 1960-61. Moreover, early-season supplies from Florida are now available in greater volume than they were a year ago, when marketing was delayed because of slow maturity and loss of fruit caused by hurricane "Donna." Florida tangerines are the only citrus fruit of which supplies are expected to be substantially smaller in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. Although California Navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges are expected to be in smaller supply than last year, this reduction will be more than offset by increases in other States, particularly Florida. In Florida, supplies of Temple oranges and tangelos, relatively new kinds of citrus, are up substantially, and there are more pink seedless grapefruit than last year. Prospective production of Florida Valencia oranges for marketing next spring is up sharply from 1960-61.

For many years, bananas, imported from various countries, have been an important part of the U. S. supply of fresh fruits. With sharply rising imports in recent years, bananas comprised an increasing share of the total. In 1960, per capita consumption of bananas was about 23 pounds, 24 percent of fresh fruit consumption. During the first eight months of 1961, imports fell somewhat below those of the same months of 1960. Even so, supplies are expected to be large enough to hold per capita consumption close to the 1960 rate.

Total supplies of canned fruits for the 1961-62 marketing year are expected to be moderately larger than in 1960-61. Making up these supplies are substantially increased carryover stocks held by canners, the new pack of probable record size, and the usual large deliveries from off-shore sources, especially canned pineapple from Hawaii. Among important canned fruits, supplies of peaches, fruit cocktail, cherries, and purple plums are expected to be up considerably. There also may be increases in pears, applesauce, and apple slices. But supplies of canned apricots appear to be down a little, mainly because of a lighter pack. Per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1960 was about 23 pounds. Supplies for the current season would allow some increase in the rate of consumption.

Fruit juices -- canned, frozen, and chilled, as a group -- are expected to be available in larger volume from now to mid-1962 than in this period of 1960-61. In view of the large 1961-62 citrus crops, output of canned, frozen, and chilled juices can be expected to be up somewhat in the new season. The largest increase seems likely in frozen orange juice. Other canned fruit juices that comprise a substantial part of the total supply of fruit juices are apple, grape, and prune juice and fruit nectars. In addition, substantial quantities of canned pineapple juice are received annually from Hawaii. There may be some increase in total supplies of this group of juices in 1961-62.

Mainly because of a substantial increase in output of raisins, total supplies of dried fruit are expected to be moderately larger in the 1961-62 season than in 1960-61. Supplies of dried prunes, second in volume to raisins, probably will be up a little in the current season. Total supplies of dried fruits, including cut fruits, dates and figs, in the current season will be more than adequate to maintain the per capita consumption rate of about 3.3 pounds of recent years.

Supplies of U. S. grown tree nuts in the 1961-62 season are expected to be much larger than in 1960-61, as a result of a record crop of the four edible tree nuts -- almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts. Production of each is up, with especially large increases in almonds and pecans, the latter a record crop. These four tree nuts usually make up about half of the total supply, and imports the rest. Imports of cashews and Brazil nuts, which comprise the bulk of imported nuts, may be up some in 1961-62 in view of increased supplies at reduced prices in exporting countries. Hence, total supplies of tree nuts are expected to be up considerably in 1961-62.

Vegetables

Moderately more canned vegetables are likely to be available in 1961-62 than a year earlier, and substantially more frozen. Supplies of potatoes available this fall and winter are also substantially larger than a year ago, but supplies of sweetpotatoes are down slightly. More dry beans are available this season than last, but supplies of dry peas are moderately smaller. Moderately less fresh vegetables will be available this fall than last.

Retail prices of fresh vegetables during the fall are expected to average a little higher than a year earlier. Because of increased costs of processing and distribution, consumers are likely to pay a little more for most processed items compared with a year earlier. Retail prices of dry beans are likely to average about the same as last fall and winter, and potato prices are expected to be moderately lower.

Supplies of fresh vegetables this fall are moderately smaller than those of last year, but about the same as the 1950-59 average. Substantially more snap beans, sweet corn, and eggplant are available than last fall. But indicated supplies of cabbage, cucumbers and lettuce are down slightly; carrots and Brussels sprouts down moderately; and cauliflower, celery, broccoli, and early fall tomatoes down substantially. Supplies of dry onions are also materially smaller than a year ago. Retail prices of most fresh vegetables are averaging a little higher than last fall, and dry onions moderately to substantially higher.

Supplies of canned vegetables into mid-1962 are expected to be ample to heavy. Stocks at the beginning of the season were somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but the pack was materially larger. Among the more important items, there probably is less green peas this season than last. But supplies of snap beans and sauerkraut probably are moderately larger than a year ago, and sweet corn considerably larger. Combined supplies of tomatoes and tomato products probably are near those of a year earlier. Materially more frozen vegetables are available this year than last, with all major items in larger supply.

Per capita consumption of processed vegetables during the 1961-62 marketing year is expected to be a little larger than in the preceding year. Costs of raw material for processing, as well as those for processing and distribution, are higher for the 1961 pack than for the 1960 pack. Thus, shelf prices of processed vegetables are expected to average a little higher than last season.

Supplies of potatoes for fall and winter markets are significantly larger than last year, and well above normal market needs. Retail prices during the next 3 to 4 months probably will average below those of a year earlier. Barring unforeseen cuts in acreage or yield of potatoes this winter and next spring, per capita consumption in 1961-62 probably will be the same to slightly larger than in the 1960-61 season.

The 1961 crop of sweetpotatoes is slightly smaller than that of last year. Retail prices are expected to average a little higher, and per capita consumption a little lower,than last season.

Supplies of dry edible beans are relatively large, with more of both white and colored beans available this season than last. Domestic consumption in 1961-62 probably will be the same to slightly larger than last season. Also, prospects point to larger exports of beans, as shipments under P.L. 480 programs are expected to be substantial. Retail prices of dry beans are expected to average about the same as last season.

Supplies of dry field peas are moderately smaller this season than last. Domestic use is likely to be close to the relatively low level of 1960-61. Export demand for U. S. peas may be stronger. But limited supplies may hold exports below year-earlier levels.

Cereal Food Products

The total wheat supply for the marketing year which began July 1, 1961, is 2 percent below the all-time record of a year earlier. A decrease in production more than offset the increase in the carryover on July 1, 1961. The 1961 crop is estimated at 1,211 million bushels, 10 percent below the large crop a year ago. Total domestic disappearance is expected to be slightly smaller than in the 1960-61 marketing year, reflecting smaller seed requirements for the reduced acreage under the 1962 wheat program. Exports are expected to total an all-time high of 675 million bushels in 1961-62. This would be the second consecutive year that exports exceed domestic disappearance. Prospective utilization in 1961-62 relative to supplies available indicate a cut of possibly 50 million bushels in the carryover on July 1, 1962,from the 1,411 million bushels on July 1, 1961. This would be the first decline since 1958.

Civilian per person consumption of wheat in food products in calendar 1962 is expected to be slightly below the 163 pounds (grain equivalent) estimated for 1961. The total tonnage used domestically as food, however, may be up slightly because of the population increase.

Rice supplies for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1961, estimated at 65.0 million bags (1 bag = 100 pounds), rough grain equivalent, is 2 million bags below a year ago and 7.8 million bags below the 1955-59 average. Production is about the same as in 1960, but August 1, 1961, carryover of 10.1 million bags was down 17 percent from a year earlier, reflecting continued large exports in 1960-61. Domestic disappearance is estimated at 27.3 million bags for 1961-62 which is about the same as in 1960-61. Exports may total 28.7 million bags, 3 percent below a year ago but 17 percent above the 1955-59 average. The carryover August 1, 1962, may be about 9.0 million bags. While this is 11 percent below 1961 and 55 percent below the 1955-59 average, it is ample to take care of domestic and export requirements.

Supplies of corn, oats and barley for 1961-62 are all smaller than in 1960-61. The total corn supply of over 5.5 billion bushels is about 3 percent smaller than the record supply of last year. The oat supply for 1961-62 is 7 percent smaller than last year and the smallest since 1939. The barley supply is down 9 percent from last year and 7 percent below the 1955-59 average. The smaller crops of each of these grains and higher price supports are expected to result in somewhat higher prices during the 1961-62 marketing season.

Civilian consumption of corn food products in 1962 is expected to continue near the level of the past 3 or 4 years of around 46 pounds (grain equivalent) per capita. In 1961, per capita consumption of corn syrup is expected to be a little above the 10.2 pounds for 1960, while that of corn sugar and starch is expected to be near the 1960 level. Per capita consumption of cornmeal has trended downward for a number of years, but because of the increase in population the total quantity of commercially processed cornmeal has been relatively stable at around 1.1 billion pounds during the past 10 years. On the other hand, the quantity of corn processed for farm household consumption has dropped about 50 percent since 1953. Total consumption of cornmeal averaged about 7.4 pounds per capita in 1960 and probably will fall a little below this level in 1961 and 1962.

Civilian consumption of oat and barley food products in 1962 are expected to continue close to the level of recent years. In recent years consumption of oat food products has averaged about 3.5 pounds per capita and barley food products, about 1 pound per capita, malt equivalent.

Retail prices of corn, oat, and barley food products have trended upward in the past few years, due largely to higher processing and marketing costs. This trend is expected to continue next year.

Sugar

In September 1961, the Department of Agriculture announced that it was considering a determination of sugar requirements for calendar year 1962 of 9,500,000 tons, raw value--200,000 tons less than anticipated needs for 1962. Such a level of requirements for 1962 was proposed to achieve prices which will protect the domestic sugar industry.

Deliveries of sugar by processors, refiners and importers totalled 7,797,000 tons, raw value, through October 21, 1961. Deliveries in the corresponding period of 1960 were 7,625,000 tons. Per capita consumption of refined sugar continues stable at around 98 pounds.

Retail prices for refined sugar declined very slightly during the first 9 months of 1961. However, through September, they averaged 59.1 cents for a 5-pound bag, up 1.4 cents from the same period of 1960.

Production of sugar in the continental U. S. from 1961 sugar crops will be record large. The domestic sugar beet crop is up 14 percent from 1960, and mainland sugar cane is up 20 percent.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW

The nutritive value of U. S. per capita food consumption is estimated to be about the same in 1961 as in 1960, except for a small decrease in ascorbic acid (table 4). No significant change in the nutritional level is forecast for 1962.

Smaller supplies of fresh and canned citrus fruits with no compensating increase in frozen forms of these products account for the drop in ascorbic acid between 1960 and 1961. Such changes in the consumption of citrus products are quickly reflected in the total available supply of this nutrient. In 1961, citrus fruit and tomatoes furnished about one-third of the total ascorbic acid (table 5).

Compared to 1947-49, the 1961 food supply provides considerably less vitamin A and ascorbic acid. Amounts of thiamine are also somewhat lower (table 4).

The substantial decline in vitamin A since 1947-49 is due to the decrease in the consumption of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables and sweetpotatoes. These foods account for a little over one-third of the total vitamin A value of the food supply and, with potatoes, about two-fifths of the ascorbic acid (table 5).

Reduced consumption of grain products is responsible for lower supplies of thiamine. Yet flour and cereal products with their accompanying enrichment ingredients remain the largest contributor of this vitamin, providing almost one-third of the total supply (table 5).

As a source of thiamine, the meat, poultry, and fish group stands second to grains, prodiving about one-fourth of the total (table 5). Meat, poultry, and fish consumption has increased markedly since the early 50's, but pork has not shared in this increase. Consumption of beef and poultry has increased substantially. Of the three foods -- pork, beef, and poultry -- pork is the richest source of thiamine. This explains in part why the amount of thiamine furnished per capita per day by the meat, poultry, fish group has remained the same in 1961 as it was in 1947-49.

The meat, poultry, and fish group accounts for much of the increase in protein, fat, and niacin since 1947-49. This group accounts for about one-third of the total protein, one-fourth of the total fat, and a half of the total niacin in the food supply.

Despite some downward trends, we have an abundant and varied food supply sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of the population.

Table 4.--Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1959, 1960, and preliminary estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrient	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1959	1960	1961 preliminary	1961 as a percentage of 1935-39	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49	1961 as a percentage of 1960
Food energy	Cal.	3,300	3,250	3,210	3,190	3,190	97	98	100
Protein	Gm.	89	94	96	95	96	108	102	101
Fat	Gm.	133	142	148	146	147	111	104	101
Carbohydrate	Gm.	444	408	382	382	382	86	94	100
Calcium	Gm.	.91	1.00	1.00	.99	.99	109	99	100
Iron	Mg.	14.5	17.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	114	96	100
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,200	8,200	7,200	7,000	7,000	85	85	100
Thiamine	Mg.	1.45	1.91	1.83	1.79	1.78	123	93	99
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.85	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.24	121	98	99
Niacin	Mg.	15.9	19.5	20.2	20.1	20.4	128	105	101
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	118	117	104	105	103	87	88	98

1/ Data computed by Institute of Home Economics, ARS, on the basis of estimates of apparent per capita consumption (retail basis), including estimates of produce of rural and urban home gardens, supplied by the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS. No deduction has been made in nutrient estimates for loss or waste of food in households or for destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of those nutrients added to prepared cereals, white flour, and bread.

Table 5.--Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups in the civilian food supply, 1961 1/

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Dairy products, excluding butter	13.1	24.1	15.5	7.8	76.3	3.6	13.7	10.9	46.8	2.9	6.0
Eggs	2.3	6.1	3.6	.1	2.5	7.5	7.4	2.5	5.9	.2	0
Meat (excluding pork fat cuts), poultry, and fish	14.7	34.9	24.8	2/	2.7	29.0	11.0	24.3	18.4	49.0	1.4
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	20.5	1.9	49.5	.1	.6	1.0	8.1	4.1	1.0	1.8	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya flour, and cocoa	3.3	5.5	4.0	3.1	3.4	10.6	.1	7.0	2.7	6.9	.2
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.2	2.5	.1	6.1	1.4	5.1	7.7	7.0	2.1	6.6	19.3
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.4	1.1	.3	2.8	1.7	3.4	10.8	3.9	1.7	2.9	34.5
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	.9	1.9	.1	1.5	3.8	5.3	28.7	3.8	3.2	2.6	20.1
Other vegetables and fruit	4.0	2.5	.6	8.0	3.7	7.3	12.1	4.9	4.1	5.0	18.4
Flour and cereal products 3/	20.8	19.5	1.5	36.4	3.1	23.4	.4	31.6	14.0	22.0	0
Sugar and sirups	15.8	2/	0	34.1	.8	3.8	0	2/	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ 0.05 percent or less.
3/ These percentages were derived from nutrient data which included the quantities of iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin added to prepared cereals, white flour, and bread.

POSTWAR TRENDS IN CITRUS CONSUMPTION 1/

Citrus fruit comprised approximately 42 percent of all fruit consumed by U. S. civilians since World War II, particularly during the 1950's. This was an increase over its share in the prewar years. In the 1950's, per capita consumption of all fruit, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, fluctuated around a level of 200 pounds. 2/ Of this total, citrus made up about 84 pounds (table 6). Although per capita consumption of citrus varied around the 84-pound level, total consumption of citrus, like that of all fruit, increased with growth in population.

Because of the tendency of per capita consumption of citrus fruit to level off in postwar years, the story of citrus consumption in this period is mainly a story of changes in the form in which citrus is consumed. That is to say, attention should focus upon shifts from fresh to processed among the various citrus fruits, and changes among processed items. But first, a few words as to supplies of citrus.

Table 6.--All citrus, by kind: Civilian per capita consumption, 1947-49 average and 1950-60

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Year 1/	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons and limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average: 1947-49	55.9	26.3	5.3	2.4	---	89.9
1950	49.5	16.4	4.8	2.6	---	73.3
1951	54.4	20.5	5.5	2.4	---	82.8
1952	58.1	17.7	6.2	2.4	---	84.4
1953	58.7	17.4	6.8	2.7	---	85.6
1954	56.7	19.4	7.5	2.4	---	86.0
1955	61.2	19.3	8.3	2.6	---	91.4
1956	58.1	19.1	8.3	2.4	0.1	88.0
1957	60.7	17.7	8.2	2.5	.1	89.2
1958	50.6	17.1	6.5	1.3	.1	75.6
1959	55.7	17.1	8.0	1.9	.1	82.8
1960 2/	59.6	17.4	7.5	1.6	.2	86.3

1/ Crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated except frozen items, which are on a calendar year basis. 2/ Preliminary.

1/ Prepared by Ben H. Pubols, Commodity Analysis Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS.

2/ For information on consumption of other fruits see, "A Half Century of Fruit Consumption," by Ben H. Pubols, the Fruit Situation, TFS-140, August 1961, pp. 22-29.

Supplies of Citrus Fruit

Most of the citrus fruit consumed in the United States consists of fruit grown in this country. These supplies are supplemented usually by imports of relatively small quantities of fresh fruit, especially grapefruit and oranges in summer, when domestic supplies are seasonally light, and occasionally by substantial quantities of lemon juice. Supplies of domestic origin increased at a faster rate than the rate of growth of population from 1910 to the late 1940's, giving rise to an upward trend in per capita consumption. This trend was halted in postwar years by loss of fruit and even trees because of unfavorable weather. Noteworthy were the freezes in Texas during the 1948-49 and 1950-51 crop years and in Florida in 1957-58, a tropical storm in Florida in 1960-61, and hot, dry weather in California in 1957-58 and again in 1960-61.

Sharp Postwar Decline in Per Capita Consumption of Fresh Citrus Fruit

Per capita consumption of fresh citrus fruit, all kinds combined, reached an all time peak of 68 pounds in 1944, 3/ when wartime emphasis was put on fresh use of fruit in the United States in order to conserve scarce materials and to save the processed foods for shipment overseas. This was about three-fourths of fresh and processed combined (fresh equivalent basis). Thereafter, fresh use trended downward while use in processed forms increased. In 1960, fresh use was about 34 pounds per capita, a drop of 50 percent, and only about two-fifths of total citrus (table 7, cover chart, and figure 1).

Per Capita Consumption of Processed Citrus Surpassed That of Fresh in 1954

Per capita consumption of commercially processed citrus fruits, which had started to trend sharply upward in 1935, continued to trend upward in the postwar period. 4/ In 1954, for the first time, per capita consumption of processed citrus exceeded that of the fresh. By 1960, it was about half again that of fresh. Through 1948, the increases in processed were mainly in canned grapefruit and orange juice. Thereafter, the increase was mostly in frozen juice, especially orange concentrate. Chilled (refrigerated) juice became of increasing importance beginning about 1955. The approximate 53 pounds (fresh equivalent) of processed citrus consumed per person in 1960 was made up as follows: Frozen, 66 percent; canned, 25 percent; and chilled, 9 percent (table 7).

Oranges Constitute About Two-thirds of Total Citrus Consumption

Oranges comprised about two-thirds of all citrus fruits consumed in recent years. Per capita consumption of oranges (fresh equivalent basis), which increased sharply immediately before and during World War II, has

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3/ Data refer to crop year beginning October or November of previous year.
4/ Data refer to crop year beginning October or November of previous year, except for frozen items which are on a calendar year basis.

Table 7.--All citrus, by form: Civilian per capita consumption, 1945-60

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Year 1/	Fresh	Processed				All citrus
		Canned	Chilled	Frozen	Total processed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1945	66.6	21.7	---	---	21.7	88.3
1946	59.1	35.9	---	0.3	36.2	95.3
1947	62.2	31.7	---	.2	31.9	94.1
1948	54.4	38.2	---	.5	38.7	93.1
1949	47.8	28.0	---	6.6	34.6	82.4
1950	41.2	21.3	---	10.8	32.1	73.3
1951	45.1	22.5	---	15.2	37.7	82.8
1952	44.4	18.5	---	21.5	40.0	84.4
1953	43.4	17.7	---	24.5	42.2	85.6
1954	41.2	17.7	---	27.1	44.8	86.0
1955	41.7	17.1	1.7	30.9	49.7	91.4
1956	39.0	16.3	2.4	30.3	49.0	88.0
1957	37.0	15.6	3.6	33.0	52.2	89.2
1958	30.9	15.0	3.8	25.9	44.7	75.6
1959	34.0	12.4	3.8	32.6	48.8	82.8
1960 2/	33.7	13.4	4.5	34.7	52.6	86.3

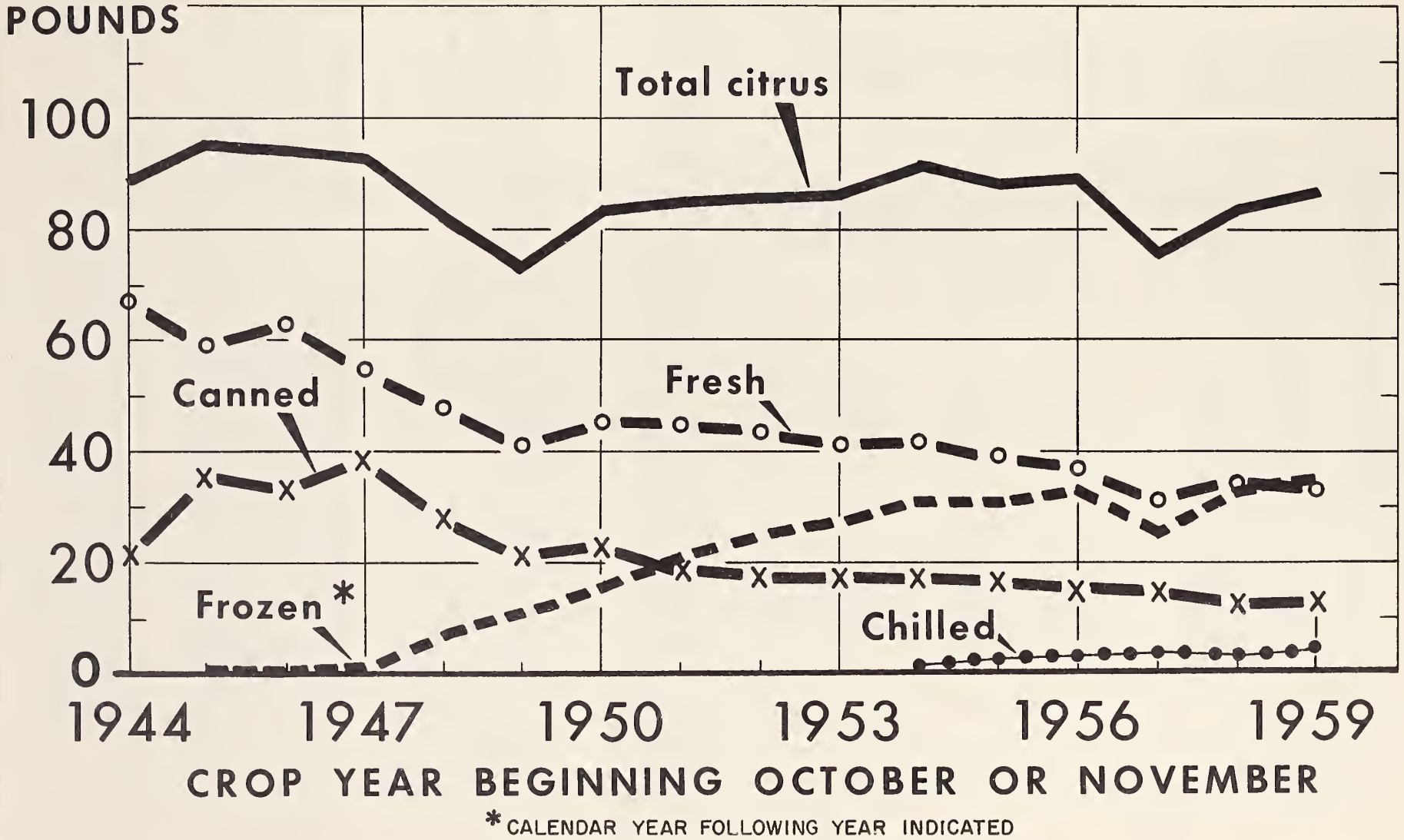
1/ Crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated except frozen items, which are on a calendar year basis.
2/ Preliminary.

since increased more slowly. In recent years, it has ranged from a low of 51 pounds in 1958, when the crop was cut by unfavorable weather, to a high of 60 pounds in 1960 (table 8).

The most striking feature of orange consumption in the postwar period was the marked shift from fresh to processed. Per capita consumption of fresh oranges in 1944 was at a peak of about 48 pounds, 89 percent of fresh and processed combined on a fresh orange basis. Since then, fresh use has trended downward -- it amounted to about 20 pounds, 33 percent of the total, in 1960.

Meanwhile, per capita consumption of processed oranges trended sharply upward, fully offsetting the decline in fresh. Use of processed oranges, fresh equivalent basis, surpassed that of fresh oranges in 1952. In 1960, the most recent year for which complete data are available, it was about 40 pounds, twice that of fresh.

Citrus Consumption Per Person Fresh-Weight Equivalent



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 527-61 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Table 8.--Oranges, by form: Civilian per capita consumption, 1947-49 average and 1950-60

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Year 1/	Used fresh	Canned (pasteurized)	Chilled	Frozen juice	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average: 1947-49	36.0	17.5	---	2.4	55.9
1950	26.9	12.5	---	10.1	49.5
1951	28.8	11.5	---	14.1	54.4
1952	27.9	10.2	---	20.0	58.1
1953	27.6	9.2	---	21.9	58.7
1954	24.5	8.7	---	23.5	56.7
1955	25.1	7.8	1.7	26.6	61.2
1956	22.9	7.4	2.0	25.8	58.1
1957	21.9	7.4	3.2	28.2	60.7
1958	17.8	7.8	3.4	21.6	50.6
1959	20.1	5.4	3.3	26.9	55.7
1960 2/	19.6	7.1	3.9	29.0	59.6

1/ Crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated except frozen juice, which is on a calendar year basis.
2/ Preliminary.

Practically all of the oranges that are processed are made into some form of juice, canned (pasteurized) single-strength and concentrated juice, frozen concentrated juice, and chilled (refrigerated) single-strength juice. Only minor quantities are made into orange sections or citrus salad. Hence, the sharp increase in consumption of processed oranges in postwar years was in the various forms of orange juices.

But per capita consumption of the various orange juices exhibits a pattern of changing trends and relationships. In 1943, when all orange juice consisted of canned (pasteurized) single-strength and concentrated juice, per capita consumption was at a low of about 1 pound, single-strength basis. It then mounted rapidly to a high of about 8 pounds in 1948. Thereafter, it declined slowly to about 4 pounds in 1960 (table 9).

The decrease in per capita consumption of canned orange juice was accompanied by a much more than offsetting rise in use of frozen orange concentrate. Introduced in 1946, frozen concentrate increased slowly to about 3 pounds, single-strength basis, in 1949, mounted rapidly to surpass canned

Table 9.--Citrus juices, type and form: Civilian per capita consumption, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages and 1950-60

(Single-strength basis)

Year 1/	Orange juice				Grapefruit juice				Lemon juice			Lime
	Canned (pasteurized)	Frozen	Chilled	Total	Canned (pasteurized)	Frozen	Chilled	Total	Canned (pasteurized)	Frozen	Total	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average												
1935-39	0.26	---	---	0.26	1.36	---	---	1.36	0.03	---	0.03	---
1947-49	6.76	1.12	---	7.88	4.45	---	---	4.45	.16	0.01	.17	---
1950	5.59	4.81	---	10.40	2.60	0.25	---	2.85	.22	.06	.28	---
1951	5.97	6.73	---	12.70	3.50	.34	---	3.84	.30	.15	.45	---
1952	5.38	10.82	---	16.20	2.56	.20	---	2.76	.32	.39	.71	---
1953	4.83	11.88	---	16.71	2.47	.31	---	2.78	.37	.56	.93	---
1954	4.52	12.72	---	17.24	2.79	.35	---	3.14	.37	.64	1.01	0.11
1955	4.08	14.42	0.94	19.44	2.67	.37	---	3.04	.42	.63	1.05	.25
1956	3.88	14.03	1.05	18.96	2.53	.42	0.07	3.02	.44	.64	1.08	.25
1957	3.93	15.30	1.72	20.95	2.29	.60	.05	2.94	.51	.74	1.25	.14
1958	4.14	11.73	1.60	17.47	2.18	.62	.04	2.84	.13	.71	.84	.11
1959	2.84	14.56	1.87	19.27	1.87	.88	.03	2.78	.44	.92	1.36	.14
1960 2/	3.78	15.75	2.11	21.64	1.84	.62	.03	2.49	.10	.98	1.08	.14

1/ Crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated except frozen items, which are on a calendar year basis.

2/ Preliminary.

juice in 1951, and continued strongly upward to a level of about 15 pounds in 1957. In 1960, it was about 16 pounds. Use of chilled juice was about 1 pound per capita in 1955, the first year that it was reported. Thereafter, it increased slowly to about 2 pounds in recent years. In 1960, total consumption of processed orange juice was made up about as follows: Frozen, 73 percent; canned, 17 percent; and chilled, 10 percent.

The shift in consumption from fresh to processed orange juice was influenced by increasing availability at attractive prices, first, of canned orange juice and, later, of frozen orange concentrate. Consumer preference apparently was a major factor in the shift from canned to frozen juice and in the growth in use of chilled juice.

Grapefruit Makes Up a Little Over One-Fifth of Citrus Consumption

In recent years, grapefruit accounted for a little over one-fifth of all citrus fruit consumed. Although this share of the total has tended to stabilize, it is substantially smaller than was true in the mid-1940's, preceding the loss of Texas fruit and trees in the freezes of 1948-49 and 1950-51. Per capita consumption of grapefruit, fresh and processed on a fresh equivalent basis, has been a little over 17 pounds in the last few years (table 10).

In the mid-1940's, per capita consumption of processed grapefruit frequently exceeded that of the fresh fruit. But with the lower level of grapefruit production since 1950, per capita consumption of the fresh has been a little larger than that of the processed. Frozen grapefruit concentrate has not achieved the popularity of frozen orange concentrate to induce a rise in consumption of the processed. Moreover, canned grapefruit juice apparently has given way somewhat to frozen orange concentrate. In 1960, fresh use of grapefruit comprised about 55 percent of all grapefruit consumed.

Although per capita consumption of processed grapefruit has not changed greatly in level over the past decade, there have been important changes in the composition of the items consumed. In the last decade, per capita consumption of canned grapefruit sections was about 2 pounds annually (fresh equivalent basis). But use of canned grapefruit juice, which already had declined sharply in the late 1940's, continued to decline during the 1950's. Decreases occurred both in canned grapefruit juice, the principal juice item, and in canned blended grapefruit and orange juice. By 1960, per capita consumption of canned grapefruit juice, including that in blends, was down to about 4 pounds (fresh fruit basis). In contrast, per capita consumption of frozen grapefruit concentrate increased from a trifle in the late 1940's to about 1.3 pounds in 1960. Use of chilled grapefruit sections and juice, first reported for 1956, also increased and amounted to about 0.6 pound in 1960.

Other Citrus Fruits

Lemons, tangerines, tangelos, and limes together comprised about one-eighth of citrus consumption in recent years (table 6). Of these four citrus fruits, lemons are the most important. Per capita consumption of lemons tended

Table 10.--Grapefruit, by form: Civilian per capita consumption, 1947-49 average and 1950-60

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Year 1/	Used fresh	Canned (pasteurized)	Chilled	Frozen juice	Total
Average: 1947-49	12.4	13.9	---	---	26.3
1950	8.2	7.6	---	0.6	16.4
1951	10.3	9.5	---	.7	20.5
1952	10.5	6.8	---	.4	17.7
1953	9.7	7.1	---	.6	17.4
1954	11.0	7.7	---	.7	19.4
1955	10.7	7.8	---	.8	19.3
1956	10.5	7.3	0.4	.9	19.1
1957	9.6	6.4	.4	1.3	17.7
1958	8.7	6.7	.4	1.3	17.1
1959	9.2	5.5	.5	1.9	17.1
1960 2/	9.6	5.9	.6	1.3	17.4

1/ Crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated except frozen juice, which is on a calendar year basis.
2/ Preliminary.

to increase in the postwar period. A moderate decline in fresh use was more than made up by a substantial gain in processed lemon items, particularly in frozen concentrate for lemonade. However, use of this product has advanced more slowly in the last few years. Per capita consumption of tangerines, used mostly fresh, declined in the postwar years. On the other hand, consumption of tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid), first reported for 1956, has increased somewhat though it still makes up only a minor part of the citrus total. Use of limes, also a minor item, has not changed greatly in use per person.

Canned Citrus Drinks

Substantial quantities of citrus juices have been used in the last decade to make various canned fruit drinks, such as grapefruit-pineapple drink. Fruit drinks, as such, contain varying proportions of fruit juices, water, and perhaps other constituents. It is the inclusion primarily of water in fruit drinks that distinguishes them as a class from straight fruit juices. A related class is fruit drink powders, to which water must be added. Although fruit drinks provide an additional outlet for citrus juices, they also

constitute beverages that may be used in place of straight citrus juices or blends of citrus juices. Adequate statistics on production or consumption of citrus drinks are not available.

Factors Related to Changes in Citrus Consumption

Various factors, some of which already have been mentioned, contributed to the changes in volume and composition of citrus fruit consumption during the postwar period. The dips in the 1949-50 and the 1957-58 crop years were due partly to relatively small crops (figure 1).

The downward trend in consumption of fresh citrus per capita resulted largely from a shift from fresh use to use in processed form. This was especially true for oranges following the introduction of frozen concentrates in the late 1940's. Canning in earlier years led to increased consumption of processed citrus, while that of the fresh continued to rise. But the later rapid expansion in use of frozen concentrates led to sharp declines in both fresh and canned citrus.

The shifts to frozen concentrates were facilitated by improvements in the quality of the frozen products, greater availability in retail stores, more widespread use of improved equipment for storing frozen foods in the home, and the desire of consumers for greater variety in the forms in which fruit is eaten. Just as consumers found canned citrus juices, at attractive prices, a convenient alternate to fresh citrus in prewar years, so in the postwar period, they found frozen concentrate an additional desired product, preferred by many over other forms of citrus.

In the past decade, more consumers than ever before have had numerous choices throughout the year in the selection, purchase, and consumption of fresh and processed citrus and other fruits. In more recent years, chilled citrus juices and canned citrus drinks have become of increasing importance as components of the fruit and fruit beverage economy. By the beginning of the present decade, readjustments in the patterns of fruit consumption resulting from the impact of frozen citrus concentrates and chilled citrus juices had noticeably slowed down. Effects of canned citrus drinks had not yet been clearly established.

THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION 1/

World food production in 1961-62 will probably show little if any increase over the high 1960-61 level. With carryover stocks only a little heavier than a year ago, total supplies will probably be about the same as last year. Supplies per capita will be smaller, though still well above the prewar and 1952-57 averages.

Present prospects for major food crops are mixed. Wheat production in 1961 is now forecast down 3 percent from 1960, with increases mainly in the Soviet Union but also in South America partly offsetting decreases in most other continents, particularly North America. Rice and sugar production may also be down. Output of vegetable oils, on the other hand, is expected to reach or exceed last year's level. Livestock production should continue to trend upward, with increases likely for milk, meat, and poultry products. Feed grain supplies will be plentiful; while decreased production is in prospect, July 1 stocks in the principal exporting countries reached a new high in 1961 for the ninth year in succession.

The demand for food remains strong. Economic activity in most of the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan continued to expand vigorously in 1960-61 and stimulated a further rise in trade. Though the balance of payments position of some of these countries showed considerable deterioration in the latter part of the season, exchange reserves were generally still at high levels in mid-1961.

Expanding activity in the industrialized countries helped many of the less developed nations earn more foreign exchange, mostly through increased volume of exports; prices of primary products showed little improvement. However, imports as a rule increased faster than exports, inflows of capital and economic aid often failed to offset trade deficits, and the majority of less developed countries had to draw further on their scanty foreign exchange reserves. Only a few managed to increase reserves substantially, the increases reflecting effective implementation of stabilization programs involving restraint of imports.

Western Europe

The great commercial outlet for exportable surpluses of most farm products, Western Europe, nevertheless, produces some three-fourths of its food supply in terms of calories. Crop output this year is down from the high level reached in 1960 when weather conditions were unusually favorable for most crops. Imports are not expected to show a corresponding increase, however.

1/ Prepared by the Regional Analysis Division, ERS.

Wheat production is down in almost all of the important wheat-producing countries, largely because wet weather at planting time forced a reduction in the winter-wheat acreage. But by drawing on its considerably increased carryover, Western Europe can reduce imports somewhat in 1961-62 and still meet the demand for wheat.

Decreased production of feed grains is also unlikely to mean increased imports. Though below the record set in 1960, output is large. Furthermore, some countries had relatively large stocks on hand at the beginning of the current season. Most have had good pasture.

Production of both sugarbeets and potatoes will also be down from the high 1960 level. Decreases in output of olive oil will probably offset increases in the output of seed oils. Deciduous fruits production is sharply off, but prospects for citrus are good.

The livestock industry continues to expand. Beef production is expected to increase somewhat in 1961-62 in most countries. Hog numbers are up in West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Denmark, the leading producers of pork. Poultry meat production continues to gain steadily but egg production is leveling off or declining in several countries in response to unfavorable prices. Milk output continues to show a moderate but very general increase.

Eastern Europe

Crop prospects in Eastern as in Western Europe point to some decline in output in 1961, particularly in the Danube Basin, where drought in the late summer and fall damaged the all-important corn crop. Rumania will probably remain an exporter of grain. But with wheat as well as corn down in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, these two countries will probably join Hungary as net importers of grain in 1961-62. Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia are expected to continue their large grain imports. Bread grain production in the 3 northern countries showed little change, but feed grain production dropped in 1961. Production of sugarbeets and of potatoes, an important feed crop, is also down. However, total supplies of feed and forage will probably be large enough to permit a continued increase in livestock numbers.

Local food shortages are still reported for many East European countries -- meat, milk, and other animal products, for example, in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Hungary. Retail shortages of animal products and potatoes in East Germany led in early 1961 to the issuance of distribution cards, limitation of selling hours, and other forms of rationing. Increased international tension during late August precipitated scare buying and hoarding in some countries, with consequent shortages of various foodstuffs.

Soviet Union

In contrast to Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is expected to have a larger harvest in 1961 than in 1960, a mediocre crop year. Bread grain production is up, chiefly because of an increase for wheat. Feed grain

production may not exceed that of last year. Moreover, corn production for silage and green fodder declined. Drought in the southern regions of the Soviet Union probably reduced yields of sunflower and sugarbeets, though an increase in acreage may largely offset the unfavorable effect of weather conditions on sugarbeet yields. No appreciable improvement in the feed situation is indicated and, consequently, no significant increase in the supply of animal products is expected during 1961-62.

With a larger crop of wheat, the Soviet Union may increase wheat exports not only to the Soviet Bloc but also to other parts of the world. But this will hinge on the Soviet government, which controls distribution of the crop and may choose to increase stocks.

Mainland China

Such fragmentary information as is available indicates that food output in Mainland China this year may not reach the low 1960 level. Output per capita is expected to be down at least 3 percent. Last season, though grain rations were reduced, the government contracted for imports of more than 5 million tons of grain mostly from Canada and Australia. Much larger imports are likely to be needed this season if the already difficult food situation is not to deterioriate seriously before the new crops become available in June 1962.

South and East Asia

Food production in South and East Asia will probably increase this year over the peak reached in 1960. The increase is expected to be slight, however, for grain output appears to be much the same, with a small decrease for rice offsetting increases for wheat and other grains.

Among the three leading producers and importers of food, India harvested a record grain crop in 1961. Greatly increased imports in 1960-61 enabled the government not only to maintain consumption levels but also to build up stocks to record levels. Imports in the current season will show a substantial decrease.

Both Pakistan and Japan, on the other hand, produced less grain in 1961 than in 1960, which set a record. Pakistan is importing still more wheat and rice this year than last and government stocks of both grains are at record levels; with ample supplies on hand, grain has been readily available at stable prices for the first time in many years.

In Japan, feed grains account for the decrease in grain output. Increased feed imports will probably be needed to meet the demand of Japan's still rapidly expanding dairy industry. Food grain imports may also increase somewhat, partly in response to the continued increase in demand for imported hard wheat.

The Rice Bowl region will probably export less rice in 1961 than in 1960. Thailand had a good crop and may increase exports by as much as 25 percent. However, exports from Burma will likely be down 20 percent and rice exports from South Vietnam have been banned since May of this year. For the crop now being harvested, Thailand expects a further increase over the 1960-61 level, but production will probably be down in Burma and South Vietnam because of flooding.

Western Asia

Drought continues to curtail food output in West Asia. Turkey, by far the largest producer of the region, was hit in 1961. Wheat production is sharply down and imports in 1961-62 are likely to be well above last season's level.

Elsewhere in the region, weather conditions in 1961, though not always good, were generally better than in 1960. This is indicated by increases in wheat output in 6 West Asian countries, increases which, however, failed to compensate fully for the decrease in Turkey's crop. Production will probably cover consumption in Iran and Iraq. It will be supplemented by substantial imports not only in the regularly deficit countries of Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel but also in Syria which is a net exporter of grain in reasonably good crop years.

Northern Africa

Food production in Northern Africa is also down from last year, largely as a result of severe drought in the western part of the region. Wheat and barley output in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia combined will probably total less than 40 percent of the average for the past ten years. Drought conditions also reduced grain harvests in Libya and the Sudan. The Sudan will nevertheless have a small surplus of coarse grains for export in 1961-62. Imports into the other four countries are likely to be increased enough to maintain consumption at or near last year's level.

Egypt also harvested less grain in 1961 than in 1960, chiefly because of a shift in acreage from wheat to cotton and a shortage of irrigation water. As a result, the country will probably export less rice and import more wheat and corn.

Southern Africa

Prospects appear good for some expansion of food production this season in Africa south of the Sahara. Output of subsistence crops, which supply the bulk of the calories consumed in most countries in this area, is generally expected to continue increasing enough to maintain consumption levels for a

growing population. An increase is also expected for vegetable oils, the main commercial product, but this may be offset by some decline for cocoa and coffee below the record 1960-61 level.

Serious food supply problems are still reported for parts of the Republic of the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo), where production and distribution of food have been severely disrupted by political strife incident to attainment of independence. Political disturbances have also affected the production and distribution of foodstuffs in northern Angola; refugees from that area have been the cause of food shortages in adjoining parts of the Republic of the Congo. Drought in the low rainfall sections of Kenya and Tanganyika necessitated relief shipments there in 1961.

Latin America

Food production in Latin America in 1961-62 is expected to resume the upward trend of the past decade after remaining stationary last year. On a per capita basis there will probably be little if any increase. For the area as a whole, wheat production is likely to rise sharply above the low level of last year; sugar production is expected to decline. The sugar decline is attributed almost entirely to the anticipated fall in Cuban output, which more than compensates for a continued rise in the rest of the area. Latin America will continue to be a net importer of wheat and a net exporter of large quantities of sugar as well as coffee.

Both Argentina and Brazil are expected to contribute substantially to the increase in Latin American production. Given reasonably good weather conditions, Argentine crop output this season should be well above the low 1960-61 level; meat and milk production will probably also show some increase. In Brazil, prospects are good for general increases in food output in spite of a drought in the State of Sao Paulo early in the planting season.

Food production in the rest of South America and in most of the northern countries is expected to be up somewhat this season over 1960-61. An exception may be Cuba, where the expected decline in sugar output is not likely to be matched by increases in other crops.

Canada

Severe early summer drought in the Prairie Provinces has reduced Canadian food production in 1961 to the lowest level in recent years. The current estimate for wheat indicates the smallest crop since 1937; with some decrease in carryover, total supplies for domestic use and export this season are down 24 percent from last year. The decrease for feed grains on hand July 1 is estimated at 22 percent. Supplies of good quality hay are also down

in the Prairies, though in Eastern Canada the hay supply is above average. At the same time, Canada has more livestock to feed. Higher domestic requirements for concentrated feed are expected to result in decreased exports and increased imports of feed grains. Production of meat and milk will probably exceed last year's level.

Australia and New Zealand

In contrast to Canada, both Australia and New Zealand are expected to maintain food output this season. The Australian wheat crop is expected to be large, but below the record crop of 1960-61. At the same time, milk production should be up, if pasture conditions are reasonably good in the south. And forecasts also indicate some increase in meat production, particularly if pastures in the north continue dry. In New Zealand milk production will probably show little change from a year earlier, but meat production may increase slightly. New Zealand's wheat crop, which dropped 5 percent last year, is presently expected to reach a new postwar record high in 1961-62 when imports may account for only a little more than one-third of total supplies.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption

"Change in the American National Diet, 1879-1959," by Merrill K. Bennett and Rosamond H. Pierce. Food Research Institute Studies, Vol. 2, No. 2, May 1961. Pp. 95-119. 2/

Expanding the Demand for Farm Food Products in the United States, by John M. Wetmore, Martin E. Abel, and Elmer W. Learn. Station Bulletin 456, University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, June 1961. 16 pp. 3/

"A Half Century of Fruit Consumption," by Ben H. Pubols. The Fruit Situation, August 1961. Pp. 22-30.

Influences of Economic and Social Factors on U. S. Food Consumption, by Marguerite C. Burk. [Related to recently published U. S. D. A. Agriculture Handbooks 206 and 214 by the same author.] July 1961. 135 pp. 4/

"Per Capita Consumption of Macaroni and Spaghetti Remains Unchanged," by W. R. Askew. The Wheat Situation, August 1961. Pp. 35-37.

"Per Capita Meat Consumption in Specified Countries," Foreign Agricultural Service. Foreign Crops and Markets, September 28, 1961. Pp 8-10. 5/

The World Food Budget, 1962 and 1966. Economic Research Service in cooperation with Foreign Agricultural Service. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 4, October 1961. 78 pp.

Supplement for 1960 to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, 1902-59, August 1961. 52 pp.

Marketing and Prices

"Changes in Food Buying Knowledge in Four Cities Served by Consumer Marketing Information Agents," by James D. Shaffer and Mary S. Holmes. The Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 44, No. 1, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, August 1961. pp. 88-97. 6/

Developments in Marketing Spreads for Agricultural Products in 1960, by Marketing Economics Division, ERS. ERS-14 (1961), July 1961. 31 pp.

The Effectiveness of Agricultural Market Development Projects in Japan, by Lowell S. Hardin and Leon F. Hesser. Research Bulletin No. 719, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, May 1961. 40 pp. 7/

"Evaluation of Commodity Promotional Programs and Other Research Designed to Expand Markets," speech by William S. Hoofnagle, National Workshop on the Promotion of Farm Products, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, October 26, 1961. 10 pp.

An Evaluation of Market Development Projects in West Germany, by Elmer W. Learn and James P. Houck, Jr. Station Bulletin 455, University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, June 1961. 80 pp. 3/

Government Price Statistics. Report of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, July 21, 1961. 13 pp. 8/

- Continued

Marketing and Prices -Continued

New Methods and Tools for Improving Agricultural Marketing, by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service in cooperation with State Departments of Agriculture. [A report of the National Marketing Service Workshop, Biloxi, Mississippi, November 15, 16, 17, 1960.] AMS-448, July 1961. 272 pp. 9/

"Preliminary Results of a Market Test of Bulgur (Redi Wheat)," paper presented by Haven D. Umstott. Meeting of the Kansas Wheat Commission, September 7, 1961. 11 pp.

"Prices of Major Food Fats and Oils Closely Related," by George W. Kromer. The Fats and Oils Situation, August 1961. Pp. 27-32. [Reprinted as ERS-28.]

"Using Knowledge of Customer Behavior to Increase Sales," speech by Hugh M. Smith, National Commercial Refrigerator Sales Association Convention, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 9, 1961. 23 pp.

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Unless otherwise indicated, single copies of the publications may be obtained from the Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Reprints available from Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford, California. Price $1.00.

3/ May be obtained from University of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

4/ For sale by Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Spiral bound, price $3.75.

5/ Available from Foreign Market Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C.

6/ Reprints may be obtained from Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan.

7/ May be obtained from Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

8/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents.

9/ May be obtained from Marketing Information, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C.

Table 11.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958-60 and estimates for 1961, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average: 1935-39	Average: 1947-49	1958	1959 2/	1960 Preliminary 2/	1961 Preliminary 2/ 3/	1961 as a percentage of: 1935-39	1947-49	1960
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,330	13,580	14,725	15,200	219	158	103
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,186	1,008	1,108	1,100	106	76	99
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	688	738	768	800	92	112	104
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	10,454	11,993	11,630	11,500	157	112	99
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	25,658	27,319	28,231	28,600	177	129	101
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	696	647	669	4/	---	---	---
Canned 5/	Mil.lb.	337	484	508	435	492	4/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	68	58	57	4/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,272	1,140	1,218	4/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 6/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,441	5,542	5,319	5,300	159	104	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	5,005	5,230	5,234	5,800	335	211	111
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 6/	Mil.lb.	288	492	1,038	1,123	1,175	1,550	538	315	132
Dairy products										
Total milk 7/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	123.2	122.0	122.9	125.0	118	107	102
Cheese 8/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,399	1,383	1,478	1,625	241	140	110
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,751	2,743	2,666	2,720	122	78	102
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,159	3,355	3,354	3,320	260	120	99
Fats and Oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,486	1,411	1,436	1,510	69	94	105
Lard 9/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,426	2,780	2,568	2,600	160	107	101
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,573	1,611	1,695	1,750	470	209	103
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	2,006	2,252	2,312	2,350	154	164	102
Cooking and salad oil 10/	Mil.lb.	5/	5/	5/	1,756	1,769	1,875	---	---	106
Other edible fats and oils 11/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	7,005	8,139	8,601	8,800	408	225	102
Total fats and oils (fat content) 12/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	10,627	12,055	12,325	12,616	227	165	102
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	13/6,118	6,824	6,776	6,384	93	73	94
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	13/4,059	3,947	3,472	3,966	90	105	114
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	13/4,194	4,171	3,901	4,175	90	93	107
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,347	3,982	3,798	3,953	231	152	104
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,024	2,067	2,072	2,000	601	90	97
Frozen (including juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,360	1,702	1,610	1,750	1,651	421	109
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	13/600	778	688	776	69	81	113
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 14/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	13/24,933	24,274	25,464	24,625	133	109	97
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	13/19,780	19,877	20,641	20,260	135	109	98
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	13/5,153	4,397	4,823	4,365	122	107	91
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,284	7,603	8,006	8,685	215	143	108
Frozen	Mil.lb.	15/77	448	1,428	1,621	1,953	2,235	2,903	499	114
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	267	246	257	279	131	113	109
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	18	19	16	15	41	60	94
Dry edible beans 16/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,929	1,894	1,791	1,924	141	104	107
Dry field peas 16/	Mil.lb.	229	401	266	500	324	345	151	86	106
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,815	2,822	3,075	3,400	175	165	111
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,457	1,121	1,350	1,211	160	97	90
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	33.2	23.1	32.5	25.9	58	112	80
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	2,754	2,828	3,529	3,639	272	156	103
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,356	3,825	3,891	3,527	172	127	91
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,401	1,052	1,151	994	95	77	86
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	477	422	427	380	159	136	89
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,814	1,588	1,784	1,742	142	82	98

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1961, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 4/ Not available. 5/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 6/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 7/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 8/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 9/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 10/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products and in fish canning, etc. 11/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 12/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 13/ Changes resulting from the 1959 Census of Agriculture are not yet incorporated. 14/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 15/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 16/ Cleaned basis.

Table 12.--Retail food price indexes and total Consumer Price Index, United States, 1950-58 and 1959-61 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer Price Index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
1959	111	76	114	82	134	125	120	163	116	125
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Apr.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
May	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
June	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124
July	112	75	113	82	134	131	121	161	117	125
Aug.	110	77	114	82	134	126	121	161	116	125
Sept.	110	83	116	81	134	124	121	161	116	125
Oct.	109	81	116	80	134	124	121	162	116	126
Nov.	108	79	116	80	134	123	121	161	115	126
Dec.	107	76	117	80	134	126	121	161	115	126
1960	109	82	117	78	137	128	121	162	117	126
Jan.	106	73	116	79	135	126	121	162	115	125
Feb.	106	68	116	78	135	126	121	161	114	126
Mar.	107	70	116	77	136	125	121	161	115	126
Apr.	109	79	115	78	136	130	121	162	117	126
May	110	75	115	77	136	133	121	162	117	126
June	110	73	115	77	136	136	121	163	118	126
July	111	74	116	78	138	134	121	163	118	127
Aug.	111	80	117	78	138	127	122	161	117	127
Sept.	110	90	118	79	138	125	123	161	117	127
Oct.	110	100	118	79	138	125	122	162	118	127
Nov.	110	99	119	79	139	126	120	162	118	127
Dec.	110	98	119	80	139	126	119	161	119	128
1961										
Jan.	112	91	119	80	139	126	119	162	118	127
Feb.	112	86	119	80	139	127	119	163	119	128
Mar.	111	82	118	82	140	128	119	162	118	128
Apr.	110	76	118	83	140	131	119	162	118	128
May	109	74	118	84	140	132	119	162	118	127
June	107	73	117	85	140	135	119	162	118	128
July	108	80	118	85	139	138	119	162	119	128
Aug.	108	80	118	85	140	132	119	162	118	128
Sept.	109	85	119	85	140	126	118	162	118	128

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Volume of farm marketing and home consumption and per capita food consumption	2
2	Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities	2
3	Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities	4
4	Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day	20
5	Percentage of total food nutrients contributed by major food groups	21
6	All citrus, by kind: Civilian per capita consumption	22
7	All citrus, by form: Civilian per capita consumption	24
8	Oranges, by form: Civilian per capita consumption	26
9	Citrus juices, by type and form: Civilian per capita consumption	27
10	Grapefruit, by form: Civilian per capita consumption	29
11	Production of major food commodities	39
12	Retail food price and total consumer price indexes	40

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